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China Mail

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No. 25,633

HONG KONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1927.

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

WUHAN SMASH.

NEW MILITARY LEADERS.

Dissensions Weaken Government.

Communists Declare Independence & Seize City.

MARTIAL LAW ORDERED IN KIUKIANG BY KIANGSI GOVERNOR.

There has been a widespread split-up amongst the Wuhan military leaders and the party seems in a state of disintegration. Two of the Communist generals have declared their independence and were responsible for the capture of Nanchang. The commander of the garrison there revolted, and went on to Tehan, which he took with the 12,000 men under his orders.

Anti-communists are being substituted in Government departments and the labour unions for the men placed in power by Comrade Borodin.

BANK COMPROMISE HELD.

Shanghai, yesterday.

The Wuhan imbroglio is most perplexing, but such information as is available shows that increasing dissensions have resulted in the Wuhan militarists splitting up under the following generals:—Tang Seng-chi, Hunan "pink," Ho Chien, Wuchang Kuomintang; Tang Yen-kai and Chang Chien (of Nanking fame), Hankow Reds; Chu Pei-teh, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, who is at present at Kiukiang, but is believed to have reverted to the Kuomintang; and whose position is regarded as insecure; Chang Fa-kuei, Governor of Kiangsi, Kuomintang; and the main pro of the reformed Wuhan Government, and Generals Yeh Ting and Ho Lung, Communists, who have declared independence and seized Nanchang. They massacred all the anti-Reds and broke off relations with Wuhan.

A conference of Wuhan supporters was held at Kuling at the beginning of the month. Both Chu Pei-teh and Chang Fa-kuei refused to advance on Nanking, urging that the troops required a rest. The conference was broken up by the news that Yeh Ting, commanding the garrison at Nanchang, totalling 12,000 men, had revolted and captured Tehan, also cutting the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway.

Chang Fa-kuei is at present at Kiukiang, where he has declared martial law and suppressed the political department and Unions preparatory to advancing on Nanchang.

These dissensions have naturally seriously weakened the Wuhan Government, whose mandates are to-day disregarded and who are desperately endeavouring to re-establish the position by reorganising officialdom and substituting the anti-Communists for Borodin's proteges, both in Government Departments and Labour Unions. The dissensions threaten to result in certain generals supporting Nanking, although the present tendency suggests a triumph for individualism.

The Commander of the 26th Nationalist Army at Shanghai is reported to be holding Mr. Wu Yau-ding, the Specie Bank commander, for the ransom of one million taels.—Reuter.

Hankow Currency Muddle.

Hankow, yesterday. Difficulties have arisen at Hankow on account of certain proposals made by Eugene Chen in connection with the issue of local currency and attempted extra-taxation in the Chinese-administered British Concession. A financial crisis is said to be pending, owing to the attitude of the Banks to the proposals.—British Naval Wireless.

Communists Shot.

Kiukiang, yesterday. Troops continue to arrive from up-river. Three Communists have been shot by order of Chang Wak-wei.—British Naval Wireless.

Wuhan, yesterday. Anti-Red and pro-Chiang Kai-shek posters have made an appearance in the city. "The population held a large demonstration yesterday in honour of the victories of the Nationalist troops."

General Lee Tsung-jen, commanding the 7th Army, has arrived here.

Steamers passing Anking, the outpost of the Nanking troops on the Yangtze, are being subject to examination.—British Naval Wireless.

Chiang at Nanking.

Nanking, yesterday. It is reported that Chiang Kai-shek has returned from directing operations on the Kiangsu-Shantung front.—British Naval Wireless.

Chinkiang, yesterday.

More troops have arrived here from the North.—British Naval Wireless.

Nanking Tonnage Dues.

Shanghai, yesterday. The Nanking Government announces that the surtax tonnage dues will be reduced to half the present surtax as from August 8. A wireless message from Wuhu reported that agreement has been reached between the Hankow and Nanking armies in this region and that Chiang Kai-shek's troops are returning to Nanking shortly.—Reuter.

New Agreement?

Shanghai, Saturday. The Nanking Government announces that the surtax on tonnage dues will be reduced to half of the present surtax from August 8.

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To Attack Kwangtung.

Shanghai, Saturday. Wang Ching-mei summoned a military conference at Hankow, which was attended by Chu Pei-teh, Tang Sang, and Sun Fo. It was decided to attack Kwangtung from the Kiangsi border after the defeat of Nam Cheong. Chang Tsung-chang has telegraphed to Peking that the Northern army should continue fighting along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway instead of making peace with the Southerners.—Hong Kong Evening Post.

U.S. Policy.

Rapid City, Saturday. The question of China was raised at the Press gathering when President Coolidge intimated that the position of the United States toward China had not changed. He pointed out that American marines were there to protect American lives and property, and expressed the opinion that their presence prevented the capture and looting at Shanghai.—Reuter's American Service.

FAIR, THEN RAIN.

West winds, moderate; fair at first; rain later is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow. The typhoon is about 100 miles to the north of Ishigaki and is threatening the coast between Shanghai and Poochow.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 1/11.7/16.

IDiotic OUTBURST.

Scenes at Trafalgar Square Mutiny.

COMMUNISTS AND MILITARY.

Attempt To Drown Band By Singing "Red Flag."

London, yesterday. While the Communist, M. Tom Mann, was describing the situation in China a battalion of Territorials, returning from camp with the band playing, passed. If you must shoot, don't shoot the workers," shouted the Communist through a megaphone, the crowd singing the "Red Flag" in trying to drown the martial music.—Reuter.

CHINESE LEVIES.

SHANGHAI CONSULS TAKE FIRM STAND.

EXORBITANT DUES.

The "China Mail" learns that complications have arisen in connection with the new Chinese customs taxes at Shanghai by reason of the action of the French Consul-General there accepting payment from ships on July 30 of Treaty tonnage dues and granting Consular clearances to French mail steamers, after the Customs officials had refused to accept these dues and issue clearance certificates.

It is understood that the British Minister at Peking has authorised the British Consul-General at Shanghai to take similar action. The proposed new Chinese Customs dues vary between 7½ and 57½ per cent., the latter exorbitant levy being imposed on certain luxury articles.

Canton does not seem anxious to commence the levy, having postponed the date of collection from September 1 to October 1. When the new order comes into force at the beginning of next month, it is worthy of note that the Kowloon Customs house will cease to function except in regard to the examination of goods brought there by rail and in regard to smuggling-prevention activities on junks.

Many difficulties are anticipated in the working of the new tax-collecting machinery, and the scheme is likely to fail owing to the impossibility of abolishing the imposition of likin at interior stations. By the withdrawal of the customs officials from these stations will eventually a great increase in junk trade, to the detriment of the steamer companies.

If, however, the system works in the beginning, it will, in the long run, defeat its own ends. By levying absurdly large taxes, the Chinese authorities are going to make smuggling a highly profitable business and there is sure to be a tremendous increase in activity in this direction.

C. N. CO. STRIKE.

The hitch in the negotiations between the China Navigation Company and the representatives of the officers and engineers on strike is understood to be due to the attitude of the Company in respect of certain of the officers in Shanghai who refused to move their ships to other moorings when directed to do so by the Company in the early days of the strike. The Company's attitude is that these men should be penalised.

The Guilds in Shanghai could not agree with this proposal, and it is understood that a practically unanimous decision was arrived at in Hong Kong to support the Guilds' action in Shanghai in respect of this question.

This proposal of the Company was made at the last informal meeting of the Guilds and Company. It is understood, and whilst another meeting will be necessary for the Guilds' reply to be made, it appears doubtful whether a settlement can be arrived at present unless the view of the Company in this regard is modified.

GUILDS OPPOSE COMPANY'S PROPOSAL.

HONG KONG SUPPORT.

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TAIKOO MURDER.

European's Wife Brutally Attacked.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

Stabbed Whilst Returning Home At Night.

Working incessantly all day yesterday, following up what clues they were able to gather, the police were successful in arresting two Chinese in connection with the murder of Mrs. Mackay on the hillside near Shaikwan on Saturday night.

Immediately after the murder the offer of a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers was announced, and some time later the police were put in possession of certain information which led them to make a raid on a house in Saiwanho at 8 o'clock last night. It was here that the two suspects were arrested. They were gambling at the time with several others who were allowed to go after being thoroughly examined.

TAIKOO MURDER.

Blood-Stained Note Found.

The "China Mail" understands that a police search of the two men arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Mackay has brought to light a blood-stained portion of a bank note, which was found in one of the men's pockets.

Another portion of a bank note was found by the police in the roadway near the scene of the crime.

The numbers on the two portions tally.

amined. Evidence against the two men was considered strong, that it is understood they will be produced before a Magistrate this afternoon or to-morrow morning charged with the murder of the unfortunate lady.

Mrs. Mackay, the wife of Mr. C. Mackay, a timekeeper employed at Taitook Dock, was returning from a visit to Barker Island, a lonely spot which lies over a hill about a mile from the tram terminus and which takes its name from Capt. Barker, a well known seafaring man.

The brutal attack was made near the junction of Sai Wan and Stanley roads, about a hundred yards from the main road. In spite of its proximity to the main road and a busy Chinese quarter the actual spot is a lonely and deserted one, particularly at night.

Mrs. Mackay had been on a visit to Miss Barker at Barker Island where she had stopped for the greater part of the day. Although Miss Barker endeavoured to persuade Mrs. Mackay to stay for the night on account of dusk having set in, Mrs. Mackay considered that it would be safe to make the return journey as she knew the district well, and was accompanied by her thirteen years old nephew, Walter Eckert.

Scene of Crime. It was about 7.30 when the spot was reached where the attack took place. Although Mrs. Mackay was in the habit of visiting Barker Island fairly often, it is not thought that the attack was premeditated as there are more lonely spots on the way back where an attack might have been made.

It appears that two men passed the woman and boy shortly before they reached the junction of the two roads and the dastardly plot was probably hatched on the spot. Working their way back in the gathering darkness, the men suddenly appeared behind the two walkers and one of the men attempted to snatch a basket she was carrying. The other made a grab at a satchel which contained bathing costumes.

In the meantime, the boy who was with Mrs. Mackay was knocked violently to the ground and a violent push by one of the men caused him to lose his balance and fall into a ditch by the side of the road.

Mrs. Mackay appears to have put up resistance and refused to part with her basket or satchel in which, amongst other things, were a number of articles of value.

BOYCOTT OFF.

Steamboat Co. Settles With Canton.

PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

Company To Take Men Only From Union.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company and the Chinese Seamen's Union at Canton whereby the boycott of passengers and cargo in respect of the Steamboat Company's ships has been withdrawn.

Upon enquiry at the Company's offices this morning, the "China Mail" was informed that the Union had guaranteed to supply the Company with competent seamen and the Company had agreed to take their employees from members of this Union.

Pickets have been withdrawn from the Steamboat Company's wharf in Canton and there is now no molestation of passengers or coolies handling cargo. There is a reflection of this action in the number of passengers and cargo carried by the Company's steamers although it will probably take some time for the normal figures to be reached once more.

there is believed to have been a sum of money. One of the men thereupon produced a knife and stabbed her above the left breast and again in the abdomen, whereupon they secured the basket and satchel and made off across the hills.

Boy's Rush for Help.

According to the boy's story, Mrs. Mackay was able to stagger along for a few paces leaning upon his arm. Feeling her strength failing, he told him to go for help and collapsed in the road. The boy, who was a stranger to the district, having recently arrived from Shanghai on a visit to his aunt, was unaware that the Shaikwan Police station was fairly near and instead of giving the alarm there he ran back to Taitook and informed Mr. Mackay of the dastardly attack.

Mr. Mackay, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Osbourne, hurried to the spot where they found Mrs. Mackay lying dead in a pool of blood. The Police, in the meantime, had been informed and Mr. T. H. King (D.C.I.), Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (D.S.P.), Chief Det-Inspector Reynolds and Det-Inspector Lane arrived with a party of detectives.

Police Search Fails.

All day yesterday Chinese detectives were searching the district and again, to-day. Special instructions were issued to the Police, launches were given orders to search junks in the vicinity and every precaution was taken to ensure that the robbers did not succeed in leaving the Colony.

One theory is that the murderers may have reached Stanley before the alarm was given, secured a sampan and escaped to Macao or Chinese territory.

The Police are hampered by the fact that no very accurate description can be given of the two men by the boy who was present during the attack. It was dark at the time and, other than the fact that one of the men was tall and dressed in a black jacket and white trousers, the other entirely in black, the Police know nothing of the wanted men. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for information leading to their arrest.

Robbery the Motive. The basket and satchel, minus their contents, were found by the Police near the scene of the crime.

Mrs. Mackay, who was about 38 years of age, had lived in China all her life. Her husband has been in the East for 23 years, 18 of which have been spent in the service of the Taitook Dock. There are two children, one being in England apprenticed to the engineering trade, and the daughter living with her parents at Taitook.

Mrs. Mackay had a wide circle of friends and the bereaved husband has been the recipient of condolences from the entire Taitook community which has been greatly shocked by the terrible affair.

All flags at Taitook were flown at half-mast yesterday. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley at 7 P.M. to-day.

THE WORLD STIRRED.

Result of the Sacco-Vanzetti Trial.

BIG LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

Refusal to Reprive Two Murderers Raises Storm.

BOMB THROWING IN AMERICA AND ORGY OF EXCITEMENT.

The refusal of the American judicial authorities to grant reprieves or new trials to the two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti, who have been convicted of murder, has aroused a storm of feeling all over the world.

In America bombs have been thrown and public property attacked. Disturbances are reported from many other countries. In London a huge crowd of demonstrators marched to the U.S. Embassy, after listening to violent speeches in Hyde Park. They left the Embassy after their spokesmen had been admitted and informed that the people they desired to see were not in.

SCENE AT U.S. EMBASSY.

Trafalgar Square Scenes.

London, Yesterday. With a black cap over his face an ex-service man, wearing four medals, sat in an exact replica of an American electrocution chair in Trafalgar Square before 5,000 demonstrators against war and against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

The demonstration passed the usual anti-Government resolutions and another against the "judicial murder of two innocent comrades." The crowd then went to the American embassy, accompanied by a large force of police. The embassy was guarded by a police cordon. The men's leaders were immediately admitted but returned expressing disbelief in the embassy statement that the people they wanted to see were away. Cheers were given for Sacco and Vanzetti and the procession marched off to Hyde Park to make more speeches.—Reuter.

Police Force Mobilized.

On account of his suspicious behaviour when entering St. Patrick's Cathedral, a man who later admitted that he was an anarchist was arrested and taken into custody.

In consequence of the explosions, the entire New York police force, numbering 14,000, was suddenly mobilized. Large forces are guarding the public buildings, tram stations, museums and the Stock Exchange. A double patrol has been placed on the streets in Boston, where heavy reinforcements are guarding the homes of officials and State buildings.—Reuter's American Service.

Police Leave Stopped.

New York, Saturday. All police leave has been cancelled. People carrying suspicious parcels are liable to be stopped for examination. Masses are guarding all buildings have been extended to all large eastern cities.—Reuter's American Service.

Motion for New Trial.

Boston, Saturday. One counsel for the defence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case has filed a motion for a new trial on the evidence given. Another has filed a motion for a stay of execution.

The third action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti is a habeas corpus petition which will be heard before the Massachusetts Supreme Court on the 8th. The petition states that new evidence has been found.

New Evidence Inadequate.

The advisory committee headed by President Lowell of Harvard which Governor Fuller established to make an eleventh hour investigation simultaneously with his own independent enquiry found that the judge who tried the case was "indiscreet in conversations with outsiders during the trial" but "scrupulously fair" in the conduct of the case. They are of the opinion that the evidence in support of a new trial is inadequate to impress a jury. The Committee conclude that both Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.—Reuter's American Service.

Strikes and More Bombs.

Buenos Aires, Saturday. A general strike called in sympathy with Sacco and Vanzetti has been marked with violence; two bomb outrages occurring in the interior.

One bomb exploded in front of the Ford Motor Company agency at Pergamino and the other on the railway. No casualties have been reported. A crowd paraded the streets and impelled business houses to close, stopping any labor

proprietors who showed reluctance.

—Reuter's American Service. Buenos Aires, Aug. 7. The General strike has been extended to many of the principal provinces. The Labour Federation of Paraguay have resolved to call a strike indefinitely from the 8th.—Reuter's American Service.

Precautions in Paris.

Paris, Saturday. The Government has decided to prohibit the holding of Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings in public thoroughfares. The American Embassy is being closely guarded and only authorized persons are being allowed to pass through the cordon of police. Other American institutions are also being closely watched by the police.—Reuter.

Precautions in Berlin.

Berlin, Saturday. As a result of the Communist paper "Rote Fahne" publishing the addresses of those in the American Embassy and of prominent Consular residents in Germany, the police have taken precautions to protect Americans against possible attacks by Communists.—Reuter.

Take no Chances.

Chicago, Yesterday. "Shoot first and ask questions afterwards" is the J. Edgar Justice style of order issued to a squad of Federal agents detailed on continuous duty. If they suspect an attempt is about to be made to carry out the threat to bomb the Federal Building, the threat is supposed to emanate from Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers. The building was previously bombed in 1917 when eight persons were killed.—Reuter's American Service.

South Africa.

Johannesburg, Yesterday. The United States Consul has agreed to the request of a deputation of the South African Trades Union Congress that he use his influence with the President to secure a retrial. In the meanwhile a protest and demonstrations before the Consulate will be arranged.—Reuter.

The agitation over the Sacco and Vanzetti affair continues all over the world.

The Buenos Aires Chamber of Deputies has decided to ask Congress to intercede in favour of the condemned men. In Paris the International Miners' Committee has adopted a resolution urging the Supreme Court of the United States not to permit the execution of the two unhappy men who have been proclaimed innocent by the whole world.—whilst the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to send a delegation to the American Embassy to protest against the sentence.

Protection For U.S. Legation.

As the result of official communications from the United States a number of detectives is guarding the American Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens, London, also the American Consulate offices.

In Geneva special police precautions are being taken to protect the American delegates, the American Consulate, and the hotel at which the delegates are staying.

Owing to the Socialist and Communist excitement the Boston (U.S.A.) officials are guarding the prison in which are the condemned men with machine-guns.—Reuter.

Explosions in New York.

New York, Saturday. Four explosions occurred in the subway before midnight, shattering the platforms and smashing windows in the vicinity.

Traffic has been interrupted.

At least seven persons were injured.—Reuter's American Service.

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- 12 Tins Lubricating Graphite.
- 1 Case Embroidered Gauze.
- 16 Dozen Balls.
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- 3 Boxes Muslin Dresses.
- 31 Boxes Net Insertions.
- 7 Boxes Muslin Insertions.

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5 Cases Iron Woodserews.
7 Cases Padlocks.
2 Cases Hairclippers.
4 Cases Iron Wire Gauge.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 8th August, 1927.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS,
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd AUGUST next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th AUGUST to MONDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board:

W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927.

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LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

LEO PODOLSKY & MME MIROVA
AT THE QUEEN'S.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

To-night in the Queen's Theatre M. Leo Podolsky, famous pianist, and Mme. Vera Mirova, premiere danseuse, will give the one concert of their present visit to Hong Kong. The Programme is as follows:—

PART 1.

1. Leo Podolsky.—Organ Concert (Bach-Stradal). Maestoso e Pensante-Cantabile-Fuga. The mode of this organ concert is that of a storm of the emotions rather than of the elements. In spirit, it is a forerunner of the storm fantasies of Beethoven, Wagner, and Liszt. But despite its animated, compassionate sorrow, it clings, in form, to the clarity and simplicity of the classical masters. The dreamy Largo blooms like an "Edelweiss" between the towering peaks of the first and third movements of this storm-vision.

2. Vera Mirova.—Sarabande (Rameau-Godowsky). The Sarabande which dates from the 12th century came into France from Spain. It is a solo dance making noble use of the arms, and is executed with a plastic relaxation of the body. ("The Dance" by "the Kinneys").

3. Vera Mirova.—Intermezzo (nach N. Imperkoven) (Brahms).
4. Leo Podolsky.—Intermezzo (Brahms) and Rhapsodie (Brahms).

PART 2.

5. Vera Mirova.—Alt Wien (Godowsky). "Whose Yesterday's look backwards with a smile through tears."

6. Leo Podolsky.—La Soiree Danae (Granade (Debussy); and Isolde Liebestod (Wagner-Liszt).
7. Vera Mirova.—Poeme (Scriabine).
8. Vera Mirova.—Rhapsodie (Dohnanyi).

40 YEARS IN FLEET

LUNCHEON TO MR. R. D. BLUMENFELD.

At the luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel to celebrate the forty years in Fleet Street of Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. Winston Churchill, in proposing Mr. Blumenfeld's health, said:—

I suppose I have been chosen to perform this function in the place of other colleagues because I can claim to have viewed Mr. Blumenfeld's career with a more impartial eye than some of my colleagues in the Government, and to have seen it from more angles than one. Another reason perhaps is because I am a journalist, because from very early days I gained my living in that occupation, and because I have every intention of resuming my activities should unhappily a less broad view about national affairs be taken at any time by the electorate. (Laughter).

My own experiences of managing a great newspaper were brief. (Laughter). Judging by the way in which the temperature was rising in the last few days of that enterprise (the "British Gazette") during the general strike after only seven or eight days, I am able most thoroughly and personally to appreciate all that Mr. Blumenfeld has survived and triumphed over.

Mr. Blumenfeld, responding, said "That a statesman (Mr. Churchill) whom I have held up to public abuse should be here, makes my mind boggle at the elasticity of the human heart and the qualities of forgiveness."



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INJECTION-KILLING TABLETS

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ITS QUALITY

TEAT COUNTS

FATAL EXPLOSION.

MISHAP IN LOCAL DENTISTRY.

BOY'S DEATH.

In his capacity as Coroner, Mr. R. E. Lindsell and a jury held an inquest at the Central Magistracy on Saturday on the body of a 15-year-old Chinese boy named Kwong Tak, a nephew of Dr. Kwong Tak-yuen, dentist, of No. 76 Queen's Road Central. The lad died at the Government Civil Hospital on July 9 as the result of injuries received in an explosion in his uncle's branch office, No. 159 Queen's Road Central, on June 26.

Mok Tim, manager of the branch office, said that in connection with the business there was in use on the premises a dental vulcaniser. This was a sort of small boiler, and was used for making dental plates. These plates were boiled in the vulcaniser in metal moulds over a gas ring. The water in the vulcaniser was boiled until it reached a pressure of 300 lb. to the square inch. This pressure had to be maintained for an hour and a quarter before the plates would set. This particular vulcaniser had been used at the main office for six years before being transferred to the branch office. It had never given trouble before.

On June 26 witness set the vulcaniser on the fire at 5 p.m. It rested on a table on the verandah. At that time there were about six persons on the verandah, including the Chinese boy, Kwong Tak, who was sitting about 40 feet from the vulcaniser. He was not the nearest person to the vulcaniser. The witness read the pressure gauge at intervals. It rose to 300 lb. at 5.50 p.m., and after turning the gas low the witness left it for another 20 minutes to give time for the plate to set. When he last read the gauge at 6.10 p.m., the pressure was still maintained at 300 lb.

By the Coroner: The highest pressure that could be registered on the gauge was 400 lb., but if it reached that mark the safety valves would burst.

Continuing his evidence—the witness said that about 6.20 p.m., while he was attending a patient in the operating room, he heard an explosion on the verandah. He immediately rushed out and found that the vulcaniser had burst. His master's nephew was lying on the ground with a wound in the left shoulder, which was bleeding badly. He was not unconscious. The witness did not see any fragment in the wound.

The ring at the bottom of the vulcaniser, the witness found, had burst into many pieces, and the bottom had come off bodily. Besides Kwong Tak, a woman and a man were also injured by the explosion. All three were taken by ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Lindsell asked how it was that the accident occurred at 6.20 p.m., and the injured people were not taken to the hospital until 8 p.m.

The witness explained that the ambulance people rendered first aid for between 35 to 40 minutes before removing the injured to the hospital.

On July 9 the witness saw Kwong Tak's body at the public mortuary and identified it. Sergeant Meadows told the Coroner there was originally a wooden handle to the vulcaniser, but it was not found. He (the Sergeant) understood, when making inquiries after the explosion, that it had been broken some time previously when the vulcaniser was dropped on the ground. If that were so, the Sergeant suggested that the vulcaniser must have been cracked by the fall, and that would account for the explosion.

This was put to the witness by the Coroner, and the witness said that the handle must have been blown off by the explosion. He denied that it had been broken off previously, or that the vulcaniser had ever been dropped.

Replying to a question by the Coroner, the witness said that the flame on the gas ring was extinguished by the explosion. After the explosion the witness himself shut off the gas. The key was then in the same position as when the witness left it after he had turned it low at 6.10 p.m. It had not been open wider.

By the Jury: The vulcaniser was last used on the day before the explosion. It then appeared to be in good order. The witness said that he was not a registered dentist, but his employer was.

By the Coroner: Once, some four years ago, the valves on the vulcaniser had burst when the pressure went well over 300 lb. to the square inch.

Dr. J. R. Craig, Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, said that the deceased had a wound just below the left shoulder. He performed an operation and found that the main artery had been severed. The blood had been diverted from its course into the chest. Nothing could be done to stop the flow of internal bleeding, so the witness abandoned the operation and closed the wound. The boy died on July 9 from heart failure brought about by haemorrhage and shock.

The inquiry was adjourned until 2.30 on Thursday afternoon, next, the Coroner instructing Sergeant Meadows to get expert evidence with regard to the vulcaniser.

MUSICAL TREAT.

MOISEWITSCH IN HONG KONG.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

A wealth of music is being offered us at the present time and one questions whether Hong Kong is worthy of it. Our visitors come and they perform in stifling heat and unsuitable garments (conventional though we be in winter, will some kind soul not undertake to inform visiting musicians that we do not insist on rigid correctness of wearing apparel on sweltering August nights?); we add to their distress by having the world's noisiest tramcars negotiating the world's noisiest curve just outside. And yet as in the case of M. Borissow who was there on Thursday, so on Saturday night M. Moiseiwitsch gave us of his best. There was no suggestion of unwillingness or tiredness, the playing throughout was clean, crisp, and energetic as though the hall was the quietest and coolest in London. This pianist has been very well received during the last two seasons in Britain and America, and we can well understand how his style must make a strong appeal to those who long for a due balance between seemingly restraint and artistic fire. M. Moiseiwitsch has that balance, so that he neither offends the ear with hurried extravagance nor dull the senses with uninspired technical perfection.

The first bars of the Appassionata are invariably anxious ones: "Play me those and I will tell you your future," a great Viennese master used to say to his pupils. We listened and anxiety vanished. Throughout this sonata we felt the pianist's skill in emphasising the essentials and in avoiding the temptation to indulge in the spectacular. Thus a simple insistence on the essential developed a cumulative sense of inevitability expressed with infinite tenderness in the Andante and brilliantly reiterated in perhaps the best rendering we have ever heard of the Presto, that pitfall of many master pianists.

As regards the rest of the programme we must content ourselves with referring to the charming simplicity of the Schumann's, the sustained volume of the left-handed Scriabin Nocturne, and the perfect legato of the Chopin Nocturne in F Sharp Major. We regretted somehow the fireworks of the Tannhauser Overture—but then there was so much to please that it is easy to forget what was after all a triumph of energy and technical ability. Those who intend to be present at the Chopin recital to-night may confidently look forward to a pleasant and inspiring experience.

Another Tribute.

Commenting on Moiseiwitsch's playing on a recent visit to Java, a Dutch paper pays him the following tribute:

Moiseiwitsch is a theorist of style; he is the reproducing artist who, while being full of originality, knows how to value the delicacy contained in the compositions executed by him. In his "Prelude C Major of Bach," sometimes groping, sometimes searching, there remains a trembling and a softness which is that of a man who knows how to restrict himself. Of "Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata" it may be said that seldom has it been played more beautifully, with the ever-recurring melody brought into the foreground, overshadowed, then growing above all, with all else assuming place as darkened background.

There was no work, considers our Dutch contemporary, played by Moiseiwitsch which showed better what a fine graduation is possible with such a technical perfection as this artist possesses. Stravinsky, with his "Etude," gave Moiseiwitsch a difficult task, but the artist rendered it wonderfully without any trouble. It was admirable, this sequence of tones, like a waterfall rippling in the sunshine—a wonderful colour play. In Schumann's "Etude de Berceuse," one could really think it was Moiseiwitsch's own composition with the devotion with which it was rendered and it is easy to understand that Moiseiwitsch was Schumann's very best interpreter.

Whilst a culminating point is reached in the programme with the representation of the "Sonata Appassionata," the actual climax is undoubtedly in Tannhauser's "Overture." To be able to enjoy Moiseiwitsch's art in such a manner means to feel what you perceive as truth in your own musical life—virtuosity and technique must come together in one art only, an art which gives freedom and, with that, a manifestation of the soul which must lead to an act of creation giving absolute unity of form and movement. What Moiseiwitsch gives us with the Tannhauser Overture is sublimity.

TO-NIGHT'S RECITAL.

Favourites in Addition to Chopin Selections.

Mr. Benno Moiseiwitsch is to play his last concert to-night before leaving Hong Kong for Manila. As has

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already been announced, we were to have had an entire Chopin recital this evening but as there has been many and insistent requests for Chasin's "Flirtation in a Chinese Garden" and "Rush Hour in Hong Kong," Mr. Moiseiwitsch has kindly consented to include them in his programme.

With the entire second group changed and the Ballade in F Major of the Third Group substituted by the Prelude in D Flat Major (Raindrop) and the Waltz in E Minor, the programme, with additions, reads as follows:—

1st Part.
Six preludes:—C Major, C Minor, A Major, F sharp Minor, F Major, Impromptu A Flat Major, B flat Minor, Impromptu F sharp Major, Impromptu A Flat Major and Scherzo E Minor Op. 20.

2nd Part.
a. Fantasia Impromptu.
b. Berceuse.
c. Three Etudes (i) G flat Major (ii) F Minor (iii) F Major.
d. Valse.
e. Ballade G Minor.

By popular request:—
Flirtation in a Chinese Garden, Rush Hour in Hong Kong.... Chasins.

4th Part.
Prelude D flat Major, Waltz G Minor, Nocturne D flat Major, Valse D flat Major, Mazurka A Minor and Polonaise A flat Major. Direction: A. STROK.

TIP TO HOUSEWIVES.

HOW TO KEEP INSECTS AT BAY.

There has recently been placed on the market in Hong Kong, an insecticide of proved worth which will be of great value to local housewives in their campaign against cockroaches, mosquitoes, and other insects.

Lilacko Spray, which disinfects, deodorizes and kills insects, is the product of years of research by Dr. Raymond, a trained Doctor and Analytical Chemist. Besides being an effective insecticide, the spray has the added advantage of an agreeable odour.

It can be used without harmful effects on clothes or other fabrics and successfully keeps at bay the moth and pests, which constitute a menace to health or to materials laid by for the winter. In bath rooms, pantries etc. its use keeps the premises sweet and clean and free from possible sources of contamination.

The agents in Hong Kong are Connell Bros. who have always specialised in the highest class commodities and it was only after careful personal tests that this spray would actually do what was claimed for it that they took on the account both here in Hong Kong and for their Shanghai, Manila and Singapore offices.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

DEPARTURE BY INDIAN FIRMS.

Beginning yesterday the various Indian silk shops attached to the Hindu Merchants' Association will close their shops on Sundays, with the object of giving their employees the benefit of a day of rest on one day out of seven.

This move is the outcome of the initiative taken some time ago by Mr. A. D. Lalchand, the President of the "Hindu Merchants' Association," who has introduced various other reforms in local business conditions since he arrived here from Shanghai. Mr. Lalchand is manager of the firm of Assomull & Co. and is to be complimented on the stand he has taken in regard to Sunday shopping.

The closing of the Indian shops may inconvenience the shopping public for a short time, but there is no doubt that they will recognize the wisdom of the step, now taken and make a point of purchasing from the Indian stores on Saturdays.

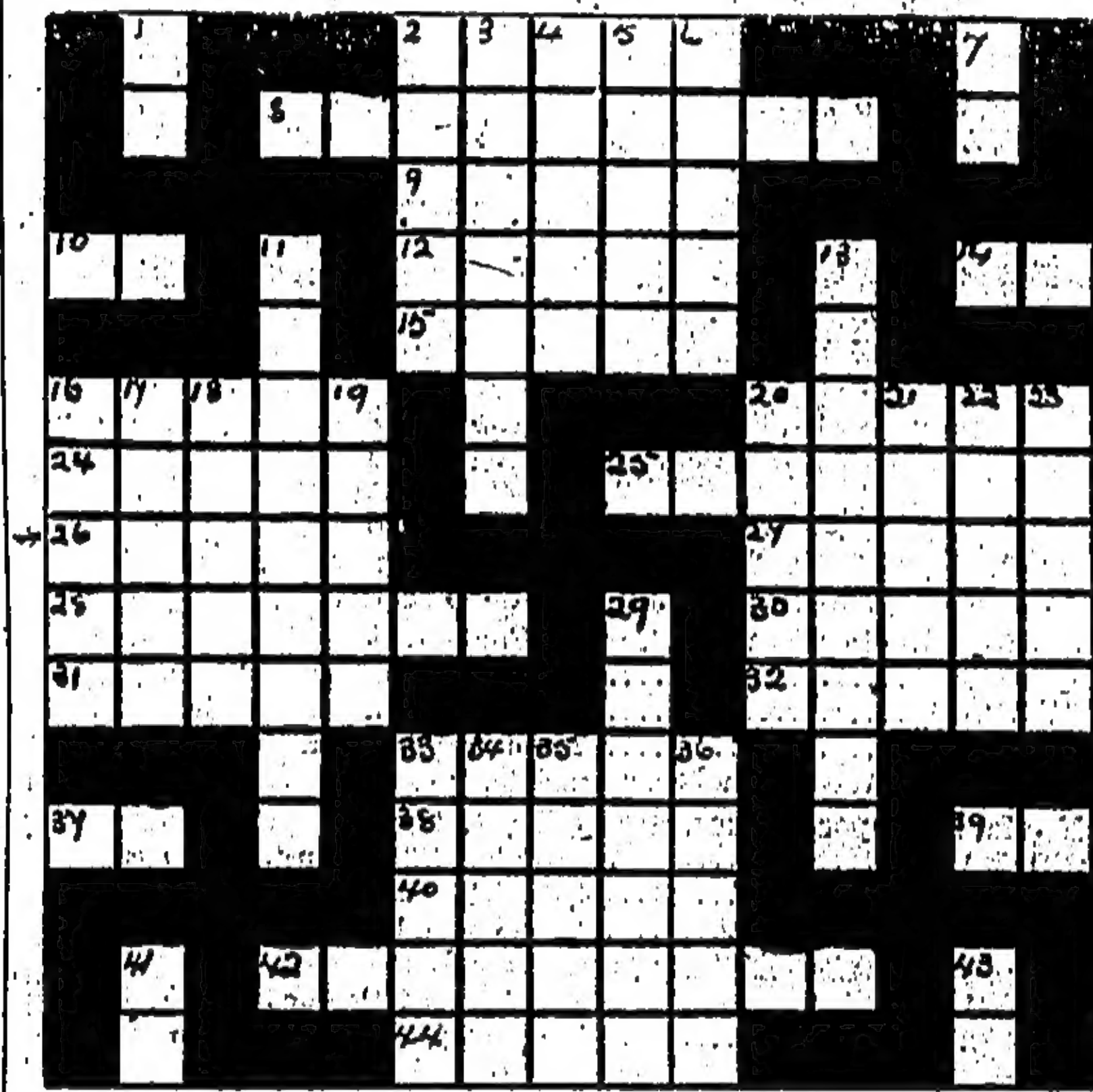
"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

[SECOND SERIES.]

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5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
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7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-words,

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DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....
for..... solution (s) which are attached.

Name.....

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[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday, will not be included in the competition.]

Across.

2. Ghost.
8. A parasitic worm that infests the gills of the brim.
9. EASER (Actual).
10. Alternative.
12. ECTNI (Actual).
14. From, or out of.
15. A month of the Jewish year.
16. Fleehy.
20. Active in a high degree.
24. Alone.
25. Injection.
26. A projection.
27. Extravagant.
28. Having a tendency to prevent the development of anything, especially of a disease (curtailed).
30. A copy.
31. Hades.
32. Daggers.
33. A dorp.
37. Exit.
38. A nymph of paradise.
39. Part of the verb, to be.
40. Pertaining to an urn.
42. Fruitful.
44. Mingled.

Down.

1. Upon.
2. Turnips (reversed).
3. Judicial proceedings.
4. Kilns for drying mat or hops.
5. A fetid ulcer in the nostril.
6. Species of gazelle found in Africa.
7. Word of denial.
11. Whipspring.
13. Confident.
16. Prophecies.
17. A swelling on the skin.
18. To raise.
19. A sucker (jumbled).
20. Pertaining to or like pus.
21. The aromatic principle.
22. RERKE (Actual).
23. Drives to a tree.
29. An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.
33. THURP (Actual).
34. Relating to hours.
35. A voracious digitigrade animal resembling the leopard.
36. A guide.
41. Part of the verb, to be.
43. Towards.

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KEYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London
MACE DONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles & London

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* Calls at Port Sudan.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

* SANTHIA	7,754	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

* Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ABAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TANDA	6,958	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TALAMBA	8,018	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGORE	5,283	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KEYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MALWA	10,986	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ABAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
S.S. "MENTOR"	Via Suez Canal	20th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	Via Suez Canal	11th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

AN EX-STRIKER.

CHINESE CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning with burglary at Nos. 2 and 3 Mallory Street, Wanchai, on Saturday night when he stole a quantity of jewellery and money worth \$2,060, the property of Mrs. Peuster, wife of Mr. P. O. Peuster of Messrs. John Manners & Co., a Chinese pleaded "guilty."

Sergeant Rozesky said that all the stolen property with the exception of a pair of earrings and \$10 had been recovered. According to the police officer, the accused had previously worked for Mr. Peuster but left at the time of the 1925 strike. Recently he had again called at the house, but was ordered by Mr. Peuster not to go there again.

Asked how the police got on the accused's track, the Sergeant said that when he went to the house two dogs on the premises "went for him." This led him to enquire how it was that the dogs did not bark at the thief. It was then that Mrs. Peuster suspected the accused. The accused was arrested and a search of his house led to the discovery of the jewellery tied up in a handkerchief and left by the accused in the custody of his wife.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

ANGRY BUTCHER.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT ON BOY.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, a beef seller at the West Point market was charged with assaulting a small boy at the market on Saturday. He pleaded "guilty" and said he only gave the boy two slaps because the latter tried to avoid paying for five cents of beef which he had bought at his (accused's) stall. Inspector P. Grant's story was that the boy had been in the habit of buying beef at the accused's stall, but on Saturday went to another stall because the accused overcharged him. This made the accused angry, and when the boy passed his stall to go out of the market accused was alleged to have knocked the boy down and stamped on him with his clogs. The other stall holder saw the assault but was reluctant to come to Court. The Magistrate gave a remand until to-morrow morning for this man to be produced in Court together with other witnesses of the assault. The accused was also told to give his stall foks to come up to get evidence in his favour. Police bail in the sum of \$25 was extended.

CHEERIO SHOW.

MRS. HAMILTON STAGES TROOPS' CONCERT.

A merry evening was spent at Mrs. Hamilton's concert at the Cheerio Y.M.C.A. on Friday evening, when a party of local entertainers staged an excellent show for the servicemen.

The Talkoo "Kitties" (Jean Stewart, Jessie Craig, Given Shear and Betty Bone) were there, as were the Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Robson, the popular Drummer Stewart, Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. Doerner, Miss Aitchison with her violin, accompanied by Mrs. F. F. R. James, who also acted as "announcer." The "Kitties" Scotch reels were accompanied by Miss Morrison. There was an amount of Community singing previous to the concert, cheerily led by Mrs. Costen, and altogether an enjoyable evening was spent.

One Chinese case of enteric fever was reported yesterday.

REPORT FROM
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

Waterlevels in English Feet.

	Highest W.L.	Lowest W.L.	W.L.	W.L.
Place of Observation	on record	on record	5/8	6/8
West River at Shihing	41.0	0	+27.5	rising
North River at Tingyue	23.7	0	+11.4	falling
North River at Sandou	27.9	5	+18.7	falling
East River at Shihing	15.5	5	+9.5	falling

* For the day.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Kobe via Amoy, Shanghai	KUTSANG	Tues., 9th Aug., at 7 a.m.
Moji & Yokohama	FOOSHING	Tues., 9th Aug., at 1 a.m.
Canton	HOSANG	Tues., 9th Aug., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	YUSANG	Tues., 9th Aug., at 5 p.m.
Tientsin	HOSANG	Wed., 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Tiau via Swatow & Shanghai	CHIPSANG	Thurs., 11th Aug., at 5 p.m.
Tientsin	FOOSHING	Sun., 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Tiau via Swatow & Shanghai	FOOSHING	Wed., 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	FOOSHANG	Wed., 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.
Osaka v. Amoy, Moji & Kobe	NAMSANG	Mon., 22nd Aug., at 7 a.m.

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General Managers.

MOSLEM INSULT.

DECISION IN A TEST CASE.

LAW VINDICATED.

Lahore, Saturday.
In the High Court Mr. Justices Broadway and Skemp sentenced Debisharan Sharma, the writer of an article in the Amritsar newspaper "Risalatvarman" for insulting the prophet Mahomet to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees or, in default, six months' further imprisonment; Glanchand, the Editor, printer and publisher of "Risalatvarman" to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 250 rupees or, in default, three months' further imprisonment.

The result of the trial was awaited with the greatest interest all over India as the acquittal of the accused in the case of a Ranglarsul pamphlet attacking the prophet made the law look defective.

The Government of the Punjab fought a similar Risalatvarman case as a test.

The present judgment is expected to pacify Moslem feeling all over India particularly on the frontier where tribal feeling was recently menacing the Hindus.—

Reuter.

PRES. COOLIDGE.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER CANDIDATES.

NAVY CLAIMANTS.

New York, Yesterday.
With the general belief that President Coolidge's decision to relinquish the Presidency is final, other aspirants are proceeding to push their own interests.

It is believed that President Coolidge himself is in favour of Mr. C. Hughes, but the latter has declared himself as too old to face another campaign, while Mr. Mellon is older still.

Mr. Hoover seems the most likely political legatee of the Coolidge Administration. He has ambition and immense influence, but is unpopular with the farmers, owing to his opposing the Farm Relief Bill.

Ex-Governor Lowden is the only candidate actively in the field. He is being extensively supported by the farmers of the middle-west and the business of Chicago. Other claimants include Speaker Longworth, and Senator Borah.

It is believed that General Dawes is unwilling to spoil the chances of Mr. Lowden, who is a close friend and business associate.— Reuter's American Service.

LONDON SHOCK.

BUILDING IN CORNHILL COLLAPSES.

London, Yesterday.
The usual evening stillness of the city was startlingly disturbed at midnight by the collapse of a large part of the Commercial Union Assurance building, situated at Cornhill, in the heart of the business quarter. A subsidence is believed to have resulted in the movement of the foundations due to the rebuilding of Lloyds Bank which adjoins. There were no casualties. Cracks in the commercial building appeared, followed by loud rumbling noises, and the tinklings of glass fragments as the premises began to sink. Previously warned, the police promptly closed Cornhill to traffic and roped off a wide area. The final crash shook the whole neighbourhood and was heard a mile away.— Reuter.

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	Tuesday, Aug. 30th.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Tuesday, Oct. 11th.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Chrg-Shimpa
Aug. 23	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	Chrg-Shimpa
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	Chrg-Shimpa
Sept. 7	Seattle	Apollonia	Oct. 5	Chrg-Shimpa
Sept. 14	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 16	Chrg-Shimpa
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 23	Chrg-Shimpa
Sept. 28	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	Chrg-Shimpa
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	Chrg-Shimpa
Oct. 12	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 13	Chrg-Shimpa
Oct. 19	Seattle	Apollonia	Nov. 16	Chrg-Shimpa
Oct. 26	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 26	Chrg-Shimpa

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PRESIDENT MONROE	Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	Tuesday, Oct. 11th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE...Wednesday, Aug. 10th 6 a.m.

PRESIDENT TAFT	Tuesday, Aug. 23rd.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Wednesday, Sept. 7th.
PRESIDENT GRANT	Wednesday, Sept. 21st.
PRESIDENT MADISON	Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesday.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON	Aug. 8th 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT	Aug. 16th 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	Aug. 22nd 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.

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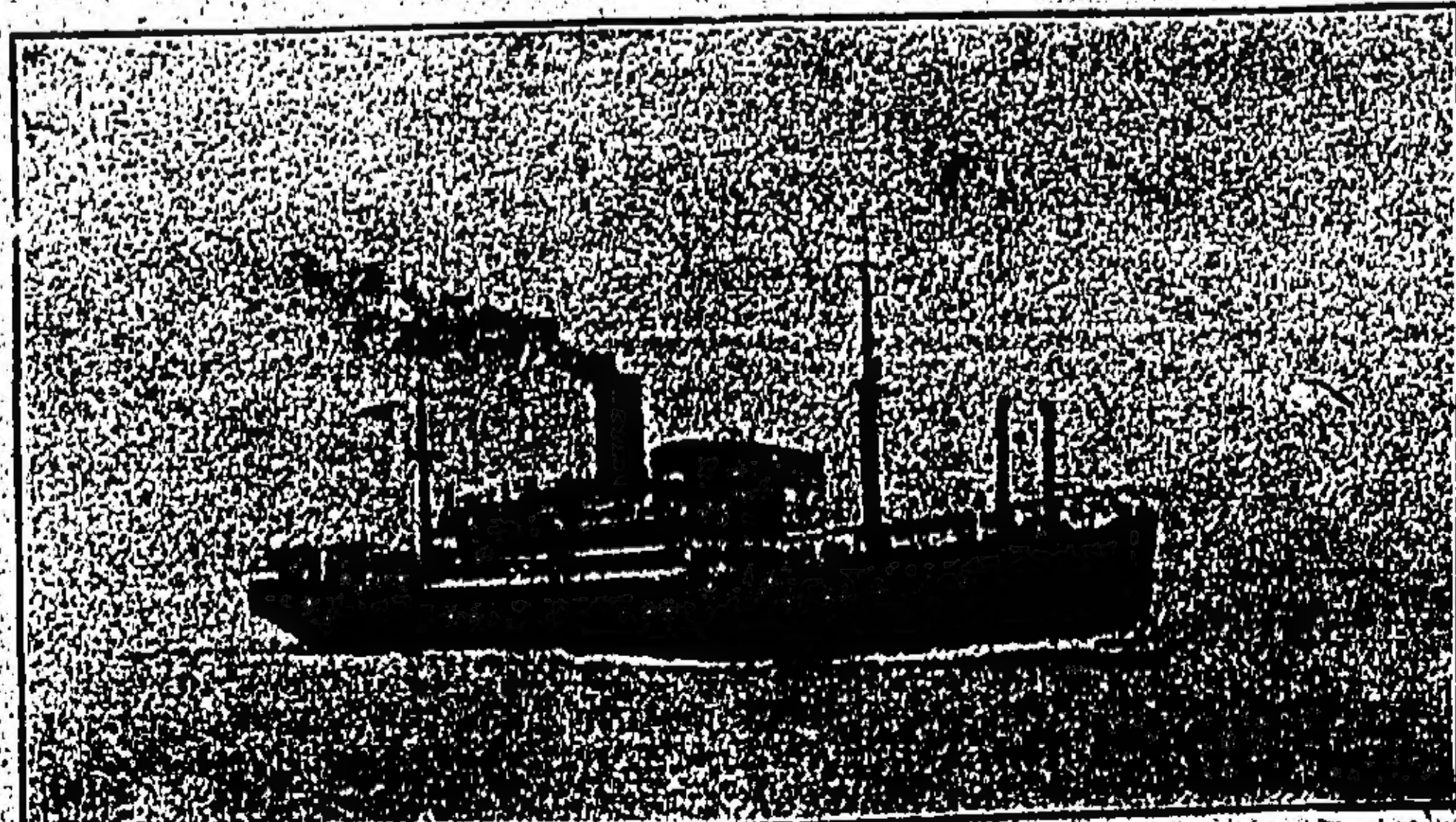
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The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday.
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DEATH.

SEQUEIRA.—On July 31, 1927,
at the Municipal Isolation Hos-
pital, Guilherme Julio (Bill),
fourth beloved son of Mr. F.
X. C. N. Sequeira, in his 22nd
year.

Hong Kong, Monday, August 8, 1927.

STEAMER BOYCOTT.

For the second time it is an-
nounced that the boycott in Can-
ton against the steamers of the
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao
Steamboat Company's boats has
terminated. Although there are
indications of a greater passenger
trade than has prevailed for many
weeks, and that the pickets have
been withdrawn from the wharf
in Canton, it would be better to
wait until traffic figures reach the
normal before concluding that the
affair is really at an end. The
Seamen's Union in Canton has the
unhappy knack of changing its
mind, and the slightest incident
may be sufficient to lead to them
once more placing their pickets on
duty.

It is time that these periodical
boycotts in Canton against Bri-
tish steamers and British com-
panies ceased. This can only be
made possible by the Canton
authorities putting the Seamen's
Union in their place and making
them realise that the Canton
Government and not the Union is
the sole governing authority. Since
the boycott commenced the
Union officials and their pickets
have usurped the powers of the
Canton Government, and the Can-
ton Police have stood helpless and
inert even in the face of open in-
sult to foreigners and Chinese
alike. In such circumstances
foreigners can form their own
opinion of the ability
of the Canton author-

ities to govern and of their desire
to see a genuine commercial rap-
prochement between Canton and
Hong Kong. If they had put their
foot down firmly at the start the
boycott would have fizzled out and
the activities of the Seamen's
Union officials and pickets would
have been effectually curbed. In-
stead, the authorities adopted a
passive attitude, which just played
into the hands of the Union and
encouraged the latter to ride
roughshod over every canon of
law and order.

The dismissal of certain of the
crew of the "Lungshan," which
was the original cause of the boy-
cott, may have appeared a matter
to be settled only between the
Steamboat Company and the
Union, but when reprisals were
taken against the whole of the
steamers of the Company and
when the British wharf was occu-
pied by pickets, the dispute as-
sumed a more serious aspect. The
boycott interfered with British
trade in a British Colony. By
cutting off certain sources of re-
venue of a British Company the
prosperity of this Colony in gen-
eral was menaced. Instead of
being ruled by the Canton Gov-
ernment the Seamen's Union ruled
the Government. That fact can-
not make for cordial relations be-
tween the authorities of the two
great centres in South China.
Now, however, that the boycott is
said to have terminated, it is to
be trusted that another embargo
on British shipping and British
trade will be made impossible. It
is time that a genuine gesture of
friendship toward Hong Kong was
made by the Canton Government.

That Ferry.

Our editorial note upon the
working of the Star ferries,
prompted by correspondence re-
ceived in this office from readers
upon the subject, has drawn
forth further comments from the
public though, up to the present,
the Company has had nothing to
say in explanation of the points
raised by us. Their attitude, in-
deed, borders on the indifferent.
Last week-end it came to our
notice that the Company pos-
sessed plans of a landing scheme
which is said to have been tried
some years ago. A representative
of this journal asked an official of
the Company over the telephone
if he would mind showing them to
the Press. The official replied
that he did not think the
Press would care to see them, or
the public to read about them, as
both the Press and the public
seemed to know more about run-
ning the ferries than the Com-
pany did. There may be a fair
degree of truth in that, but our
representative did not enter into
a verbal discussion of the Com-
pany's ability to do its job, and

our attempt to obtain further in-
formation for the benefit of a
very large interested public thus
failed. And now for the corre-
spondence our article provoked.
"Propeller's" letter deserves little
attention. A local Journalist has
already replied to his ill-mannered
references to "you newspaper-
men," and his defence of "the
poor unfortunate coxswains" will
meet with little sympathy from
users of the ferries. The other
letter, from "Sufferer," makes an
interesting reading though, in fact,
it does little but emphasise what
was said in our editorial article.
The writer asks for the introduc-
tion of the V-shaped landing
stages and the employment of
efficient seamen as coxswains.
This, surely, is the least that
every ferry passenger must ask
for. What has the Kowloon Re-
sidents' Association to say about
it?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT FERRY.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—To clear myself of any
implication of partiality I would
inform you that I have no finan-
cial interest in the Ferry Co. and
no intention of having any till it
pays a better dividend, nor am I
now, or ever have been an em-
ployee of that Co. On the other
hand I must be frequently in the
same boat as "Sufferer" for I
travel per ferry four times a day.

I do not blame the wharves,
nor do I shift the charge of incom-
petence on to the Company (it is
"Sufferer" and "Journalist" who
do all the blaming) because, in
my opinion, neither the Co. nor
its employees are incompetent.
The consistent absence of acci-
dent, in good, bad and indifferent
weather, is not a bad witness for
me.

There are many difficulties to
be overcome in handling the Ferry
launches.

1. The peculiarly strong and
erratic tidal currents at both
sides.

2. The end on approach to the
H. K. pier, which cannot be
altered unless the Government
will hand over the whole fore-
shore between Blake Pier and
Queen's Pier and shorten both of
them till they do not extend be-
yond the line of a new wharf
parallel to the Praya so as not to
embay it.

3. The Kowloon Pier cannot
be situated at any other place
than that which it now occupies,
which is, unfortunately, so placed
as to be embayed, making it
necessary to approach it with the
helm nearly hard-over, which
renders any vessel difficult to
handle. If the approach were
end on in a V the effect of the
"thwartship" current would only
make matters worse. The H. K.
approach was, for many years,
arranged that way and the
change was made because it did
not work well.

As to the length of time of
transit now, as compared with
that of earlier days (which I do
not admit) it is obviously more
difficult to keep the launches
clear of each other, seeing that
the service is every five minutes.

As to the handling to get
alongside. It may not be up to
"Sufferer's" standard, but I think
anyone who finds fault with it
should take a turn at it himself
and I feel sure (even though he
be as experienced as the Master
of an "Empress" boat) he will
find that he has quite a few points
to pick up about the very con-
gested nature of the traffic round
about the wharves on both sides,
to say nothing about the con-
tinuous main traffic athwart his
course in the middle of the
Harbour.

Taking the whole matter "by
and large" I do not think either
of your correspondents, nor your
goodself have an honest growl at
the Ferry Co. or its employees.

Yours, etc.,

"PROPELLER."
Hong Kong, August 8,

A KINDLY ACT.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—There was witnessed at
the Welch Regimental Band con-
cert at Kowloon Dock beach on
Sunday afternoon an incident
that should not be passed over
unrecorded.

Attracted by the music was a
group of some twenty blind
Chinese girls. They had ap-
proached the beach by a rugged
path and stood almost at the edge
of an embankment some three to
four feet high. From this posi-
tion they were listening to the
leader of the group in an
endeavour probably to approach
the Dock grounds slipped down
the embankment. Mr. Geo. Dun-
can, M.B.E. of the Dock staff,
seeing the poor girls' predicament,
rushed up to the group and

helping the leader to regain her
feet, gently led her and some of
her companions to a shady part
within the enclosure of the Re-
creation Club's lawn. Mr. J. M.
Graca Ozorio, another member of
the Dock Staff, rendered help to
the other girls of the group. On
the lawn the blind girls were left
to enjoy the regimental concert
with a number of people who had
crossed over to Kowloon from
Hong Kong.

Strange to remark, two or
three Chinese coolies who stood
nearest the girls cynically laugh-
ed at the sight of the leading girl
in difficulty.
One prefers to think kindly of
the thoughtlessness that offered
no help in the circumstance, in-
stead of a callousness that con-
trasted so strikingly with the
kindly act of the two Europeans.

Yours, etc.,

EYE-WITNESS.

Hong Kong, August 8.

THIS JOURNALISM.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—Leaving the subject of
"That Ferry" for the moment, I
beg leave to address you on the
subject of "This Journalism," be-
ing incited thereto by the con-
tribution of "Journalist" in your
issue of last Friday. Clumsily
comparing his fellow human be-
ings with inanimate objects, he
writes, "amongst so much which
is second and third rate in Hong
Kong, the 'newspaper man' stan-
dards out as an individual of
more than average intelligence."
When one reflects upon all that
newspaper-readers and public
men in this Colony have suffered
at the hands of "the young lions
of the Press" in, say, the last ten
years, "Journalist's" letter calls
for protest which only the great-
est restraint prevents one from
expressing in strong language.
But it is charitable to assume that
the writer is a newcomer to the
Colony and can have no concep-
tion of the shrieks of ironic
laughter with which his com-
placent words must have been
received by a thousand newspaper
readers.

None can be more sadly con-
scious of the deficiencies of their
staffs than the editors of the
newspapers, who have on occa-
sion to abase themselves and
humbly apologise for absurdities
which creep into print. No need
to name names: all the papers
suffer from this evil at one time
or another in greater or less
degree, and the public realises
that a young man, having been
brought out here at considerable
expense, cannot on economic
grounds be packed off home again
when it is discovered that he has
only a nodding acquaintance with
shorthand, that his knowledge of
grammar is shaky, and that
common sense and the logical
faculty seem to be strangely de-
ficient. No doubt there are ex-
ceptions, but that is the general
impression the reader obtains
from some of the writings he sees
in print. A newspaper is ad-
mittedly unfortunate in that its
good work receives little praise
and its mistakes are never over-
looked.

It would be wearisome, and
might occupy hundred of
columns, to quote examples at
length to convince our young
friend that he has been rash in
drawing attention to the "more
than average intelligence" of local
newspaper men. He can find
many "awful examples" to the
contrary if he has a critical
faculty and will turn over all the
newspaper files for the last
month. In the paper to-
day, for example he will
find four grammatical errors
in two columns, numerous
examples of careless proof-read-
ing, and bad sub-editing. In an-
other, yesterday, he will see a
prominent Government official's
name misspelt throughout a re-
port, and his initials given dif-
ferently in two places; also an
obviously absurd mis-reporting
of what he said.

Let "Journalist" call on judges,
magistrates, barristers, solicitors,
clergy and public speakers and
ask what they think of local
reporting in the last ten years.
He will hear that which will
cause his ears to tingle. The
complaint is, in brief, that
Pressmen obviously cannot write
shorthand and have not sufficient
intelligence to fill out from their
heads the deficiencies in their
notes. Their accounts of meet-
ings and proceedings are some-
times absurd and inaccurate.
Having been sorely tried for
many years, I trust this diatribe
will be excused, and I will con-
clude by begging our young
friends in all seriousness to take
a little more care and not irritate
their readers so grievously and so
frequently. There is often a
trying job, I know, and they do
not always receive the help and
encouragement to which they are
entitled. A claim to considera-
tion will be established by good
work.

The golden rule (as no doubt
you have often remarked) is to
be

P'RAPS—P'RAPSNOT!

To-day's "Daily Press" declares
that the Indian silt stones will
close on Sundays. A brick of
ice-cream has been sent from the
Dairy Farm to our contemporary.

"Didn't you hear about it?"
"No."
"But it happened in your neigh-
bourhood."
"I know—but my wife's been
away."

Two men who had travelled
were comparing their ideas about
foreign cities.

"London," said one, "is certain-
ly the foggiest place in the
world."

"Oh, no, it's not," said the
other. "I've been in a place much
foggy than London."

"Where was that?" asked his
interested friend.

"I don't know where it was,"
replied the second man, "it was
so foggy!"

Mother sent John and the baby
into the garden. Before very
long the baby set up a howl.
"John, what is the matter with
the baby now?" inquired the
mother from the kitchen window.
"I don't know what to do with
him, ma," replied little John.
"He's dug a hole and he wants to
bring it into the house."

A spinster encountered some
boys in the old swimming-hole,
minus everything but Nature's
garb, and was horrified.

"Isn't it against the law to
bathe without suits on, little
boys?"

"Yes'm," announced freckled
Johnny, "but Jimmy's father is
a policeman, so you can come on
in."

A schoolgirl paraphrased the
line, "To bicker down the
valley," from Tennyson's poem.
"The Brook," as follows: "To
have an undignified quarrel in a
low place among the hills."

Another girl, given the line
from "Lochinvar," "He stayed
not for brake," paraphrased it:
"He never stopped for a
mechanical contrivance to reduce
speed by means of friction."

"My dear young lady," said
the clergyman, in grievous tones,
as he listened to an extremely
modern young woman tear off
some of the very latest jazz on
the piano, "have you ever heard
of the Ten Commandments?"
"Whistle a few bars," said the
young lady, "and I think I can
follow you."

The weather was trying, and
little Ann had a nasty cold. But
she was well versed in the
etiquette of the occasion.

"Mummy," she said, "please
give me a hankie. I've got tears
in my nose again!"

The small boy of the family,
aged four, was doing the honours
of the drawing-room to a visitor.

"This is my daddy," he stated
proudly, pointing to the photo-
graph of an officer in uniform.
Presently he came to another
picture of the head of the house
this time in plain clothes.

"And this is my daddy—en he
vos a gentleman!"

John was very proud of the
fact that he had started French.
"Euf's an egg!" he announced
grandly to his baby brother.

"Tian't!" replied the latter.
"Erf's dirt!"

read in a severely critical spirit
everything one writes. "Journal-
ist" might try that with his
letter, in the light of the follow-
ing questions: (1) Is it less
"decent" of "Propeller" to reply
under a "nom-de-plume" than for
the original article to be unsigned?
It was also an attack (2) Is
it not the construction of the last
sentence of para. 1 shaky? (3)
Is it logical to deduce from his
criticism of the Press that
"Propeller" is a shareholder in a
ferry company? (4) Is not
"Journalist's" critical faculty at
fault when he describes "Pro-
peller's" letter as written "in a
doddering fashion"? It struck
me as having been written with
vigorous directness and admir-
able point. Let "Journalist" try
and do likewise.

With all deference to your cor-
respondent, I think a nom-de-
plume is to be preferred in a
correspondence of this kind
though I would not mind signing
my name as last misprinted in a
local paper. It would be an
almost perfect disguise.

Yours, etc.,
LONG-SUFFERING READER.
Hong Kong, August 6, 1927.

YUENG KU WAN.

REVOLUTIONARY MARTYR'S
REMAINS TO BE REMOVED.

AFTER 25 YEARS.

Mr. Tse Tsan-tai has addressed the following letter to the "Revolution Remembrance Society" of Canton, and the Chinese Newspaper Press Association.

Hong Kong, August 3, 1927.
Dear Sir,—I have read in the Chinese newspapers of Hong Kong the advertisement of the "Revolution Remembrance Society" of Canton, calling for information regarding the descendants and relations of the 72 Revolutionary heroes, who have been buried on the "Wong Fa Kong" hill at Canton, which painfully recalls to my memory the assassination of my dear friend and colleague, the Revolutionary leader and patriot Yueng Ku-wan, at No. 52, Gage Street, Hong Kong, on January 10, 1901.

The remains of this martyred Revolutionary leader are still lying in the Protestant Cemetery (Grave No. 6348) of Hong Kong, unknown and forgotten by the citizens of the Republic of China for whom he sacrificed his life, and I believe it is high time that his deeds should be made known to the 400,000,000 people of China, and that his remains should be removed and given a suitable and permanent resting place in China. I, therefore, hope all the newspapers and the citizens of the Republic of China will not forget the patriotic labours of the late Yueng Ku-wan, and that they will unite in moving the Government to honour his remains with a suitable and proper burial place in China, and permanently commemorate the date of his martyrdom.

In order to enable the citizens of the Republic to know the late Yueng Ku-wan's real position as a leader of the Great Revolution, and to thoroughly appreciate the value and importance of his labours in the Cause of the Revolution, I have now taken advantage of this opportunity to send you and to publish the following hitherto unpublished historical documents and photographs, after 25 years' waiting, and which I have thought fit and proper to withhold from publication, during the life-time and political activities of my old friend and colleague, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

- 1.—Photograph of members of the "Fong Yan Man Ser" Revolutionary Party (1891).
- 2.—Photograph of leaders of the "Hing Chung Whui" Revolutionary Party (1895).
- 3.—Photograph of Yueng Ku-wan and members of the "Hing Chung Whui" of Johannesburg, South Africa (1897).
- 4.—Photograph of Yueng Ku-wan and members of the "Hing Chung Whui" of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa (1897).
- 5.—Photograph of Yueng Ku-wan, Sun Yat-sen and Japanese sympathisers taken in Japan in 1898.
- 6.—Photograph of letter addressed to Tse Tsan-tai by Sun Yat-sen in 1901, lamenting and deploping the assassination of Yueng Ku-wan.

Pen cannot describe my feelings, but God has been just and merciful, during these long years of waiting, in giving me this opportunity to do my duty.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) TSE TSAN-TAI.

FALSE PRETENCES?

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS FOR
TELEPHONES.

Mr. D. L. Strellett appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning to defend a Chinese charged with obtaining \$50 by false pretences.

Sergeant Whant said that the accused was the proprietor of a small shop selling electrical fittings. He went to several houses which had recently applied for telephones, and promised to get the telephone installed within a specified time if they would pay him \$50 for his trouble. He represented that he had influence with the Telephone Company. As a matter of fact, the Company had been refusing applicants in certain districts recently because there were no more switches available. It was in consequence of complaints made by the Telephone Company that the police made inquiries and arrested the accused.

A week's formal remand was given on the Sergeant's application.

Mr. Strellett suggested bail of \$100, but Sergeant Whant said that he had been instructed to apply for bail in the sum of \$1,000.

After some discussion, his Worship fixed bail in the sum of \$250, and two securities of \$250 each.

THEIR SECOND SUMMER THE
HARDEST.

Teething and hot weather make their second summer a trying time for little ones. Summer disorder of stomach and bowels and infantile cholera may be quickly controlled and suffering relieved by Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. Easy to take in a little sweetened water. Always relieves. For sale everywhere.

COURT ADJOURNS.

VISITS SCENE OF ALLEGED
MURDER.

CASTLE PEAK CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, the Castle Peak alleged murder case was begun.

A Chinese with the murder of his "kilt fat" wife whose body was found buried in a sand pit. The cause of death is stated to be hanging, and the defence is that the woman in question committed suicide by hanging herself in the attic of the house at Castle Peak and that the defendant cut the body down and buried it.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, Acting Assistant Attorney-General, prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the prisoner.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, announced to the jury that, after the morning's hearing, the jury, His Lordship and counsel would pay a visit to the spot at Castle Peak by motor car in order that they would have a better idea of places mentioned in the evidence.

PROMINENT MERCHANT.

RETURNING FROM A
TOUR.

LOCAL INTERESTS.

There arrived by the s.s. "President Madison" to-day Mr. Narain, the proprietor of the local firm of Messrs. M. Daldas & Sons, accompanied by his wife and sons.

Mr. Narain, who is staying at the Hong Kong Hotel, is returning from a second world tour, the first having been made two years ago when he also passed through Hong Kong. His business interests are world-wide, extending from Hyderabad-Sind to Philadelphia, and he will remain a fortnight here in connection with his branch's affairs.

Noted as a philanthropist and a public man in the best sense of the term, Mr. Narain is an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Councillor in Hyderabad-Sind. It is expected that he will stand for the Bombay Council when the second instalment of the Indian reforms becomes operative in 1929. As a scholar, traveller, and merchant his experience should stand him in good stead on the Bombay Council if he is fortunate enough to be elected.

DR. R. A. DE C. BASTO.

The many friends of Dr. R. A. de Castro Basto will be pleased to learn that he has returned to the Colony after an absence of five years and has established himself at Exchange Building.

Dr. Basto graduated from the Hong Kong University in 1921, with several scholarships to his credit. After acting as House-Surgeon at the Government Civil Hospital for sometime he left for Europe to continue his studies. On leaving the London Hospital where he obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (London), he was appointed assistant medical officer at St. James Hospital, Balham. He then specialised in surgery and in diseases of the eyes, ear, nose and throat, receiving appointments at the various special hospitals. Then he proceeded to study at the University of Edinburgh, and later at the various Clinics on the Continent. Dr. Basto holds the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery (London) and is a "Membre de la Société Française d'Ophthalmologie" (Paris).

"OUR PEOPLE."

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO
CANADA.

ROYAL TOUR ENDS.

Toronto, Saturday.
The Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have arrived here from Kingston.—Reuter's American Service.

Historic Ceremony.

London, Saturday.
To-morrow, will take place the inauguration of the Peace Bridge between Fort Erie in Canada and Buffalo in the United States. The Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin will represent Britain, and General Dawes, Vice-President, and Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, will represent the United States.

The ceremony will be historic. The bridge is an emblem of friendship between Britain and the United States. It was planned before the late war as a memorial to a hundred years of peace between the two countries, but its erection was delayed by the war. An attempt will be made to broadcast the speeches so that by relaying they may be heard in Great Britain, Australia and South Africa, as well as in Canada and the United States. The ceremony will be followed by an interesting event. The Government has sent an invitation to General Dawes and Mr. Kellogg to dine with the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin at Toronto.—British Wireless Service.

Tour Ends.

Toronto, Yesterday.

The strenuous tour of the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin, which has been marked by tremendous popular enthusiasm, culminates in the Prince of Wales opening to-day the peace bridge between Fort Erie, Canada and Buffalo, United States, commemorating a century of Anglo-American peace. On the Canadian side the bridge rests on the site of the last battle of the war of 1812.

The Princes and Mr. Baldwin's visit to Toronto filled the streets with dense crowds. At a luncheon at the Canadian Club Mr. Baldwin said that the greatest hope of Britain was in the kindling of a real desire for education, which was regarded as the only fruit of the war: which they could look with satisfaction. He urged the audience to work for the Empire and to determine that so "long as we speak the same tongue and obey the same God and the same laws wherever we are situated, we shall remain to the end of time one people."—Reuter's American Service.

Alexandria Bay, (New York),
Saturday.

Thousands lined the river bank yesterday evening to welcome the Prince of Wales and Prince George, and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin on board the American yacht en route to Kingston.

A salute of 21 guns was fired and the British and United States flags were dipped as the yacht passed the headquarters of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club.—Reuter's American Service.

ALLEGED MENACES.

FOUR ABERDEEN MEN
CHARGED.

Four Aberdeen Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with demanding money by menaces from another Chinese.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared for the defence, and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The Magistrate said that he had spoken to Sub-Inspector Goble, and understood that the case was a gild dispute. The complainant had gone to Aberdeen to enter the boat building business on his own, but the accused refused to allow him to do any business unless he joined their association.

Mr. McCallum said, that there was no doubt that the accused had asked the complainant to join their guild, but the point was if menaces had been used as alleged. His case was that there was no threat.

A week's formal remand was given. Bail was allowed to the first two accused, whom Mr. McCallum described as unskilled workers, in the sum of \$30 each. The other two, who were skilled workers, had their police bails of \$50 each extended.

HIT WITH IRON BAR.

BECAUSE OTHER TOO WEAK
TO FIGHT.

At the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, a Chinese described as a former motor roller driver of the P.W.D., was charged with assaulting a Chinese foreman of the P.W.D. The accused and another man, not in custody, was said to have attacked the foreman with hammers near the Hong Kong Club's garden at Aberdeen yesterday.

The accused pleaded "guilty" but said that he did not use a hammer. He struck the foreman with a piece of iron, because he was not strong enough to fight him hand to hand. He had beaten the foreman, he said, because the latter had been instrumental in having three days' of his (accused's) wages cut.

A representative of the P.W.D. said that the accused had been dismissed on August 2 for laziness. He had previously been fined by the witness, an overseer and Mr. Fletcher for idling during working hours. The foreman did not have anything to do with the accused, and it was not on the latter's information that the accused was fined or dismissed. The witness himself decided on the accused's dismissal.

Accused said that the timekeeper told him that he was fined on the report made against him by the foreman.

Remarking that the accused had no earthly reason for hitting the foreman on the head with a piece of iron even if he did report him, Mr. Lindsell passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

IN THE NEWS.

THIS MORNING'S POLICE
REPORT.

A fowl of a fishing boat was yesterday removed to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from a lacerated wound in the right hand, caused by an explosion of dynamite which catching fish at Kauyuechau.

Mr. G. Wilson, of "Thirlebrook," Pokfulam, has reported to the police that some time between 1 and 9 a.m., yesterday, his garage was broken into and two new motor car tyres valued at \$90 stolen.

Six Hakkas and Puntis were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy with fighting in a house in Wanchai yesterday. The Magistrate had difficulty in appointing the gulls, so all the men were cautioned and bound over in the sum of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

The Chinese who was last week remanded by Major C. Willson on a charge of assaulting a Chinese constable in the public gardens on July 15, was this morning fined \$25.

AMATEUR JAIL BREAKER.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning sentenced a Chinese to four weeks' jail for the theft of a pair of trousers from the matchbox at the Kennedy Town Bathing Beach, yesterday. There was a further charge of damaging the cell at No. 7 Police Station by trying to pry it open with a chink of wood. On this count the accused was fined \$10, or, in default, a further 14 days' jail.

"RUSSIA" DUE TO-MORROW.

The R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" is due here at 8 a.m. on the 9th instant (to-morrow) and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will sail for Manilla at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant.

THE WORLD STIRRED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Explosions Offset.

New York, Later.

One of the explosions in Broadway occurred at Twenty-eighth Street and the others at Fourth Avenue, at Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-third Streets, respectively.

The street car services were also interrupted. The explosions were offset by numbers of burglar alarms, thus summoning squads of Police and detectives.—Reuter's American Service.

Entire Force Mobilised.

New York, Later.

In consequence of the explosions the entire New York Police Force of 14,000 has been suddenly mobilised.

Large forces are guarding public buildings, tram stations, museums, and the Stock Exchange.

A double patrol has been placed on the trams in Boston, where heavy reinforcements are guarding officials' homes and State buildings.—Reuter's American Service.

Police Not Surprised.

New York, Later.

The low casualty list in due to the fact that the explosions occurred just prior to the homeward rush of the theatre crowds.

The severest damage in Broadway was, between Twenty-Eight and Thirtieth Streets where an hotel and store windows were smashed and goods thrown on the pavements.

The Police were apparently not taken entirely by surprise as they quickly formed cordons and searched suspected persons.—Reuter's American Service.

Trains Escape.

New York, Later.

Trains were stopped by safety devices. It is believed that a bomb was placed in a telephone booth and equipped with a time fuse. It exploded prematurely and failed to wreck two approaching trains.

The Police formed a cordon to control the panic-stricken crowds of weeping women and screaming children.

An explosion occurred immediately beneath the corner of the Corn Exchange Bank.—Reuter's American Service.

Bombs in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday.

A bomb exploded at the residence of Mr. William B. R. Doning, the Mayor. There were no casualties.—Reuter's American Service.

Bomb Through a Church Window.

Philadelphia, Saturday.

A terrific explosion occurred in the basement of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Girard Avenue, the most exclusive district of Philadelphia.

A police state that a bomb was thrown through a window.

The explosions here and in New York are attributed to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers.—Reuter's American Service.

Unexploded Canister.

Philadelphia, Later.

The explosion demolished the windows of the church. A heavy door was torn off. The whole structure was weakened and probably will have to be entirely demolished.

The police discovered an unexploded canister of nitro-glycerine in the basement.—Reuter's American Service.

Mexican Revolver Permits

Cancelled.

Mexico City, Saturday.

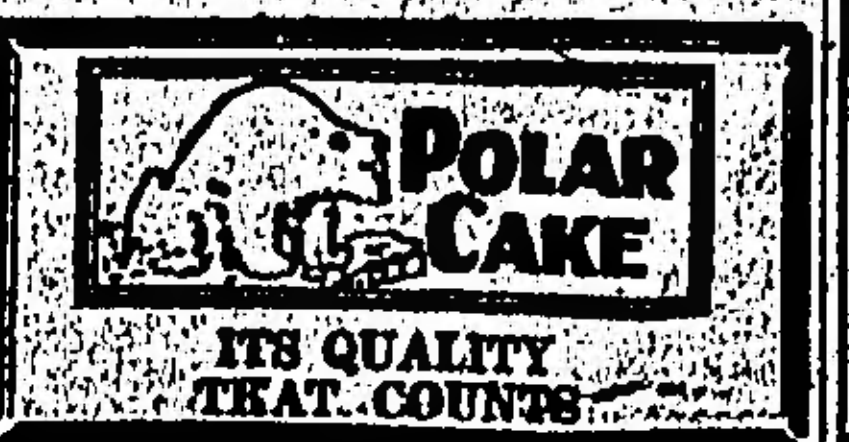
The Government has instructed the officials to cancel all permits for civilians to carry revolvers except in cases of absolute necessity.—Reuter's American Service.

ABOUT BACK-PAINS.

The muscles of the back are under heavy strain and have but little rest. Great numbers of nerves are located in the back attached to the spinal cord. When the blood is impoverished and impure it not infrequently happens that the back muscles become afflicted with those rheumatic pains known as lumbago. When the nervous system gets run-down one of the commonest manifestations of the nervous debility which results is an aching back. Women frequently suffer back-ache at periodical intervals for reasons other than those named above. As a remedy for anaemia, or weak watery blood,

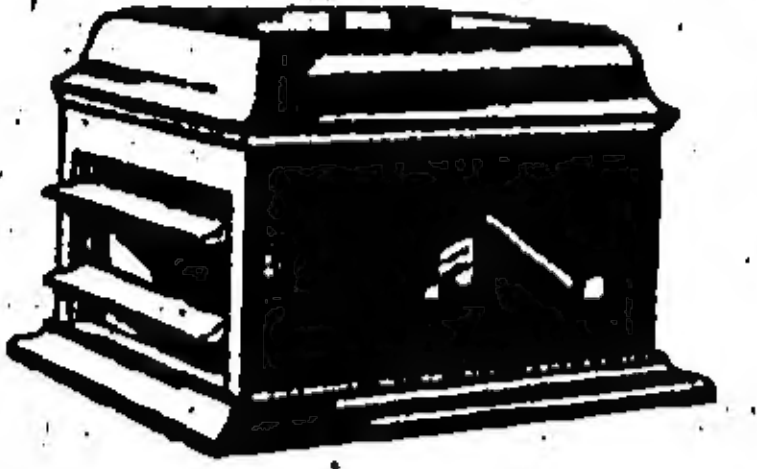
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
FOR PALE PEOPLE

hold a world-wide record. Through the blood they build up the whole nervous system, and thus have earned their great reputation as a Nervous Tonic. Women everywhere praise them as being a unique specific for the back-aches and other irregularities of health which afflict so many of their sex. Therefore if you are suffering from back pains due to any cause you owe it to yourself to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. They will surely do you good. Chemists everywhere sell them, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 for 6 bottles, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Klangee Road, Shanghai.



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16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Military Council of the
Central Kuomintang have issued a
proclamation at Hankow instruct-
ing the officers of the Nationalist
forces to keep a close watch over
the activities of Communists in the
various armies.

Net dresses, muslin dresses,
net insertions, muslin insertions,
embroideries, and other valuable
goods are to be auctioned by
Messrs. Lammer Brothers at
their sales room in Duddell
Street on Wednesday at 11 a.m.

Chellaram's sale of silks of every
shade and variety should be visited
by all the ladies of the Colony. The
great success of the sale, which
has been visited by over 6,000
customers in five days, speaks for
itself, and is a testimony to the re-
markable values and the courtesy
received at Chellaram's, the Royal
Silk Store.

A party of soldiers of
the 25th Corps, Shanghai, ar-
rested two alleged Communists
in a strait hut in Chapel.
On the premises were found two
pistols and a chop of the Wheel-
barrow Coolies Union for the east-
ern district. These were seized
and the two men arrested and
taken to the military court near
the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

The first shipment of Russia's
order for 4,000 Canadian horses
will leave Quebec about July 15, it
is announced at the Department of
Agriculture. These horses, num-
bering approximately 1,400, will be
all from British Columbia. The
remaining part of the order will
be filled by the purchase of horses
in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and
Alberta. The average price per
head, it is estimated, will be about
\$6.

An unsuccessful attempt to
rescue a child who was thrown into
the harbour as a result of a col-
lision was made on Saturday morn-
ing by Mr. Ketschmer, of the Java,
China and Japan Line. The col-
lision was between a Prison De-
partment launch and a sampan be-
tween Blake Pier and No. 5 Buoy.
The sampan was sunk and all
rescued with the exception of the
child of one of the occupants. A
J.C.L. launch was passing at the
time and, from this, Mr. Ketschmer
dived into the water fully clothed
in an unsuccessful attempt to locate
the child.

On July 1 a message was re-
ceived from Nanking, ordering the
immediate cessation of recruiting
among Shanghai's male population.

The ordinary annual meeting
of the Hong Kong Realty and Trust
Co., Ltd. will be held in Exchange
Building on August 27 at 11.30 a.m.

At the Pioneer Silk Store this
week will be seen many attrac-
tive lines to suit every lady's
taste for this season of the year.
A visit will well repay our lady
readers.

The summer kindergarten of
the Community Church, Shanghai,
has closed a successful term of six
weeks. Miss Wang, the director,
will leave in a few days for Soo-
chow in connection with her work
for the Laura Haygood School at
that city.

The Chinese papers in Shang-
hai state that the local authori-
ties are issuing bonds for the
construction of a new bridge in
place of the old Markham Road
structure which has collapsed
and that pending the completion
of this, a temporary bridge will be
erected.

Casualties resulting from
motor-car accidents have greatly
increased in Hankow during the
past few weeks and unless drastic
steps are taken by the au-
thorities to curb reckless driving,
it will soon be impossible to walk
on the street (particularly the
Bund) with any safety.

A contagious disease is now
raging in Peking South City. "The
causes of this are said to come
from sleeping in the open air,
states the vernacular press. The
Chief of Police of the area has
advised residents to clean their
rooms, watch their food, and avoid
cold drinks, which sounds more
reasonable.

There is much concern in Che-
foo because sixty thousand taels
of silver were shipped to Shanghai
by some merchants. The money
exchanges have strongly objected
to this, pointing out that the sup-
ply of silver is limited and such
action makes it hard to maintain
the situation. They state that,
unless the money is returned from
Shanghai, the matter cannot be
settled.

The Chung Hua Book Co.,
Shanghai, which a month ago an-
nounced the closing down of its
business, re-opened its factory on
August 1, in compliance with in-
structions from the local authori-
ties.

The local agents of the Kailan
Mining Administration report that
the total output of the Administra-
tion's mines for the week, ended
July 16, amounted to 93,759 tons,
and the sales during the period to
59,484 tons.

Ascending from Stag-lane
Aerodrome in a Moth light aero-
plane recently, two women reach-
ed the record height for light aero-
planes of 18,000ft. The altitude
figure, although subject to official
ratification, is likely to constitute
a world's altitude light aeroplane
record. The pilot of the machine
was Lady Bailey, wife of Sir Abe
Bailey, and she was accompanied by
Mrs. Geoffrey de Havilland, wife of
the designer of the Moth.

At the Central Magistracy on
Saturday, Mr. R. E. Lindsell sen-
tenced a Chinese policeman named
Wong Wong to six weeks' hard
labour on a charge of being the
associate of bad characters. "Ac-
cused was found at No. 225 Holly-
wood Road when Sergt. Baker of
the Detective Office and the chief
Chinese inspector raided the pre-
mises. According to Mr. W. le
Bart Sparrow, A.S.P., who pro-
secuted, the accused had been on
report many times since joining
the Police Force in 1922.

There was a large attendance
yesterday at the concert at Kowloon
Dock bathing beach, when the band
of the Welch Regiment played to a
gathering of Services men and civil-
ians. These Sunday gatherings
are proving most successful and
are greatly appreciated by the Ser-
vice men, who are admitted free,
and the civilians who get full value
for the charge made and at the same
time have the knowledge that they
are helping a good cause—viz. the
provision of funds for a swimming
gala for Service men later in the
season. Owing to a mistake, the
launch which was to have called
at Queen's pier, went to Kowloon
Police pier and was late in arriving
to take off those who were waiting
for it on the Hong Kong side. The
organisers desire to express their
regret at the mistake and steps are
being taken to ensure that there
shall be no more misunderstanding
in the future.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. Boyers, Chinese Post Com-
missioner at Mukden till lately, has
been transferred to Kailfengfu.

Mr. D. C. Berger, U.S. Consul at
Tientsin, has been transferred to
Swatow, and has sailed for his new
post.

The death was announced on
July 31 at the Country Hospital,
Shanghai, of little Ernestine
Smith, seven-year-old daughter of
Lieut.-Comdr. Smith, of the U.S.
"Elcano."

It is with the greatest regret
that the National City Bank of
New York at Tientsin has received
information from its Harbin Office
of the death in Harbin of Mr.
Edward F. Riley from pneumonia
on July 24.

The Rev. G. E. Arrowsmith
writes to say they have all reached
England safely after their six
months' journey. Mr. Arrowsmith
has kindly promised to write an
account of his travels for the
Magazine, which I am sure will be
generally appreciated.

The many friends of Mrs. C. E.
Bailey of the "Bible Depot" will be
glad to hear that she is returning
to the Colony to take up her work
there again. She sails from Syd-
ney in September on the s.s.
"Change," which is due to arrive
about the first of October. Her
work at the Bible Depot has been
of the greatest value and we trust
that she will return with her health
and vigour fully restored.

The following is extracted from
"St Andrew's monthly message:—
We have lost two other regular
members of the Church recently in
Mr. and Mrs. Shirley. Mrs.
Shirley, who has given willing help
in the Canteen, sailed for England
on July 25 by the "Macedonia,"
while Mr. Shirley has gone north
with H.M.S. "Hermes." He is ex-
pecting to rejoin Mrs. Shirley in
England before the end of the year.
We are glad to have known them
and wish them well as they settle
down at home.

Staff-Captain and Mrs. Horri, of
Salvation Army Headquarters,
Tokyo, Japan, visited the Shang-
hai, Salvation Army "Red Shield,"
on July 30. They have spent some
months at the International Centre,
London, and are returning to
Japan on the s.s. "Kamo Maru." They
were much interested in the
activities of the Army in Shang-
hai, and the Staff-Captain deligh-
ted a large audience at the Garden
Party for Service Men with tales
and anecdotes of his native land,
and references to the pleasure his
recent visit to Britain had brought.

Miss Ruth E. Hilton has left
Shanghai for the United States.

Joseph O'Mara, the noted Irish
operatic tenor, died in Dublin on
August 5.

The death is announced of Mr.
Edward F. Riley, manager of the
Harbin branch of the National City
Bank of New York. He died at
Harbin of pneumonia.

Lieutenant General Sir W.
Gillman has been appointed Mas-
ter General of Ordnance in suc-
cession to General Sir J. Noel
Birch, whose term of office expires
on September 13.

The Rev. and Mrs. Lindsay (late
of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon),
are at present staying at No. 2,
Ducie Street, Princes Road, Liver-
pool. Mr. Lindsay has writ-
ten to say that Mrs. Lindsay
had undergone an operation and
was in a nursing home.

Mr. G. T. Davies and Mr. J. H.
Little arrived in the Colony by the
s.s. "Kashgar," and amongst those
who left by the vessel were—Mr.
G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. and Mrs.
W. J. S. Key, Surg.-Lieut. W. J.
Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reid,
and Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Allen.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Lechmere Clift
have gone to Haiphong for the
time being. From there they are
keeping in touch with their work
in Nanning and Lungchow. Mrs.
Clift has written that in spite of
persecution and difficulties the
Chinese workers are carrying on
bravely.

The Rev. and Mrs. Lindsay and
family have reached Home safely
and are living for a time at 2,
Ducie Street, Princes Road, Liver-
pool. Mr. Lindsay wrote on June
14 to say that Mrs. Lindsay was
away in a nursing home and his
hands consequently were very full.
By this time it is hoped that Mrs.
Lindsay has quite recovered from
the effects of the operation and is
back in the home circle.

When the Duke and Duchess of
York return to London in October
from the country, a new departure
will be made in reference to the
official record of their engagements
by the issue, nightly, when the
occasion requires, of a separate
Court circular. The circular will
be on the lines of those now issued
from Buckingham Palace in regard
to the King and Queen and from
St. James's Palace in respect of
the Prince of Wales. Hitherto
official records have been concern-
ed with engagements only of the
Sovereign and Heri. Apparent, and
the second son of the Sovereign has
never had a separate circular.

Mrs. E. H. Clayton sailed from
Shanghai on July 30 for Unzen,
Japan.

Satisfactory progress is being
made by Mr. C. A. Perkes, of the
Robert Dollar Co., who went into
the General Hospital, Shanghai, for
an operation.

Charles Fuller Baker, dean of
the College of Agriculture, Univer-
sity of the Philippines, died of
chronic dysentery at St. Luke's hos-
pital, says the "Manila Bulletin."
He was 55 years old.

It is reported that General C. C.
Ting, Commissioner of Chihli
Police, has been removed from
office by the Tayuanhsui, and is
being replaced by a nephew of
Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, who
is also related to General Chu Yu-
pu.

Announcement is made of the
engagement of M. Hope Maxwell,
eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs.
James L. Maxwell, of the China
Medical Association, and William
M. McLennan, second son of Mr.
and Mrs. Murdo McLennan, of
Ardrinich, Lewis, formerly of
Shanghai.

Interesting visitors to the Colony
on Saturday were M. Monin, the pro-
minent French barrister, from
Saigon, and M. Castilliac, banker,
of Saigon. They have been on a
visit to Canton in company with a
noted French correspondent, and
are now on their way back to the
capital of French Indo-China. They
were the guests at dinner yesterday
of M. Durand, of the Cafe Restau-
rant Parisien.

A tea party was held by the
Shanghai office of the Publicity
Department of the Central Execu-
tive Committee of the Kuomintang
at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs,
Shanghai, on July 20. A repre-
sentative number of foreign and
Chinese journalists were present.
Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of
Foreign Affairs, also attended and
Mr. Pan Yu-tz, chairman of the
Shanghai Publicity Office and head
of the Kuomintang Training
School, presided.

"St Andrew's Monthly Mes-
sage" says:—"We record with sin-
cere regret the resignation of the
Scoutmaster, Mr. T. E. Jackson,
who sailed for England on July 23
for sick leave. Mr. Jackson has
rendered valuable service to the
Scouts during the three years he
has been Scoutmaster. He has
given himself wholeheartedly to
the troop and has won the affection
and respect of all the members.
We trust that both Mr. and Mrs.
Jackson will be able to return to
South China after their furlough
with health fully restored."

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Queen's Theatre

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LEO PODOLSKY

FAMOUS PIANIST

MME VERA MIROVA

PREMIERE DANSEUSE

Booking at Moutrie and after 5 p.m. at The Theatre

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1

STAR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

AT 9.30 P.M.

THE NEW

OUR CABARET

CHARLES CHAMIER'S

REVUE COMPANY OF TEN LONDON ARTISTES

In

"SNAPPY"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES AND THE STAR THEATRE

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Complete Change of Programme on Wednesday, Aug. 10th

SPORTS

MY NOTEBOOK.

Remarkable Cricket at Home.

GLUT OF CENTURIES.

Non-Success of the New Small Ball.

IS BOXING "BRUTAL"?

Story About Call Boy's Late Owner.

(By "The Tramp.")

The small cricket ball spent a busy three days from Wednesday last, judging from the county results cabled here on Saturday. Only one bowler performed anything of note, and that was Newman, of Hampshire, who captured 16 Somerset wickets for 88 runs. For the rest, it was a batman's "day out." Sussex scored over 500 in less than two complete innings, as did Essex. Derby put together 419 for six wickets and the New Zealanders made over 300 in each of their innings against Surrey, who themselves compiled 661 for 18 wickets. Lancs, in a single innings, put together 413 and Middlesex were only one run short of 500. Gloucester came along with the tidy total of 529 for eight wickets, and Warwick made 543 for a similar loss.

Individually, there were some excellent performances. Parsons of Warwick and Dipper of Gloucester both secured double centuries—225 and 212 respectively. Then there were a number of 100's and over—10 in all. L. Crawley, of Essex, made 176 not out against Sussex; Lee of Derby obtained 100 not out against Northants; the New Zealanders, Mills and Dempsey scored respectively 103 and 101 in a match with Surrey at the Oval, in which Hobbs got 146 and "Andy" Ducat just 100; Hallows of Lancashire knocked out 134, thus materially helping his county to beat Middlesex; Serrurier of Worcester scored 110; Mitchell of Yorkshire made 105 against Leicestershire, and the Warwick veteran, Quaife, put together 155 not out, this total, with Dipper's double century, enabling his side to swamp little Glamorganshire.

I see that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who wrote "Rodney Stone" and was himself something of a scrapper in his younger days, has replied to Sir Hall Caine's outburst against the "brutality" of boxing. He says: "Boxing is no more brutal than Rugby football or any other manly sport. So long as there is such a thing as war in the world we have to encourage courage as a great virtue—a thing upon which safety of a nation may depend. I think every public exhibition of courage is a good thing. When we get into the land of angels we shall not need such things, but in this world we have to keep up our nerve and courage, and boxing and playing manly games are ways in which we can do it. Sir Hall Caine is an old friend of mine. He was not present at the Walker-Milligan fight. I was, and I think if he had been there he would not have considered it a brutal exhibition. It was certainly an exhibition of very great courage. I consider that every public exhibition of courage is a good thing. If I did not hold that view I should not have attended. It is left to the audience and the referee at such exhibitions to see that there is no brutality, and I saw no brutality at all. If that fight had been stopped earlier I think Milligan would have had a grievance, because I have seen many a fight pulled out of the fire."

Jack Kearns, manager of the world's middle-weight champion, must have had his tongue in his cheek when he bravely challenged Tunney or Dempsey to come over to London and meet Walker.

Even a match with Phil Scott in London is improbable for many reasons. Certainly Mr. Cochran wouldn't think of staging it. When Walker does return to America he will find "Tiger" Flowers hot on his trail. Tommy Milligan was showing the marks of battle the day after the fight. Both eyes were nearly closed, and his nose was swollen and disfigured, and his mouth was bandaged. A doctor had put three stitches in his cut lip. "Walker made a mess of me," said Milligan, and one could see the idea of returning home in his present condition was distasteful to this very sensitive Scot, although he will be £4,000 the richer. Besides the purse money of £15,000, Kearns claims that Walker and he "lifted" £25,000 in wagers, of which £11,000 came from Scotland!

So the owner of the Call Boy, the Derby winner, is dead. Mr. Curzon had remarkable success with his horses. Call Boy's win brought him a huge sum in stakes and prizes. His Pretty Girl, which he purchased for £10, and Pretty Missie, which cost him £25, together won for him nearly £4,000 in stakes, after which he sold them for £3,000. A story is told of how he became an owner. He attended a Metropolitan meeting one day and entered the sale ring to see the winner sold. He had no intention of bidding. Among the company he noticed a man he did not like the look of bidding for Bogle. Mr. Curzon bought Bogle, and it won him his first race at Gatwick. Mr. Curzon was the son of Mr. W. Clarke Deeley, of Curzon Park, Chester. Sir H. Mallaby Deeley is his brother.

A prominent English owner, Sir Henry Bird, has announced his intention to retire altogether from racing, and that nothing he can foresee will alter his decision. Sir Henry, the owner of Gallop King, was fined £50 by the stewards at Hurst Park and reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club because, although the horse had not arrived, the jockey weighed out, and the number was hoisted as a runner. Sir Henry expected Gallop King to arrive by motor-car at any moment and had not received the telegram sent by his trainer saying that the horse had not left his stable in Berkshire. The telegram addressed "Bird" at Hurst Park had been taken away by some other man of the name, and all too late reached the owner. All this was explained to the stewards but failed to alter their decision.

Football powers at Home, I see, will have nothing to do with the new sport of greyhound racing, which does not seem to be proving as successful as a crowd-drawing attraction as was at first anticipated. In reply to inquiries from a number of clubs, the Football Association Council meeting in mail week expressed the opinion that greyhound racing may not be conducted under the conditions which regulate football, and it is undesirable that the grounds of their clubs should be used for such purposes. This decision may put an end to a number of projected proposals to establish greyhound racing tracks in different parts of the country unless sites other than football grounds are available. But it cannot affect those centres (such as Southend) where football clubs are the tenants of another body which has a controlling interest in the ground. In coming to their decision the F.A. Council have adopted an attitude similar to that of the governing bodies of Rugby in Great Britain towards the Rugby League game.

Since 1920 no league has advanced so rapidly as the Southern Amateur League, who have just decided to increase the number of their clubs to twenty-six. Each division next season will, therefore, consist of thirteen clubs, and the top club in the Second Division will replace the bottom club in the first at the end of the 1927-8 campaign. This promotion and relegation scheme will make the struggles in each division very keen. Merton, the champions of the Second Division last season, with Toc. H. will play in the premier section of the League next September, and in the Second Division two new clubs, in Hastings and St. Leonards, and Lonsbury, have been elected. The season before last Lonsbury won the A.F.A. Cup, and they will be a great acquisition to the Southern Amateur League, who wisely re-elected all last year's officials for the 1927-8 campaign, during which they will play a representative match with the Corinthians.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

HONOLULU CHINESE BEAT JAPANESE.

U.S. NAVY LOSE.

The Chinese baseball team from Honolulu played their first game here on Saturday when they met and defeated the local Japanese nine by six runs.

The local team acquitted themselves well and can feel satisfied with the fact that they lost by such a small margin to a team "with a reputation."

The Japanese led by two runs at the end of the fourth inning and the score was level at the end of the seventh but the last two innings proved their downfall.

"A Bag of Tricks."

S. Hachiuma, the Japanese pitcher, was in splendid form. Pitching his occasional slow balls he made the visiting batsmen "sky" them to their cost.

Kusano at centre-field worked like a Trojan. He covered a great deal of ground and was cool as the proverbial "cucumber" when a high ball came his way. The centre-fielder was responsible for six catches for which he was deservedly applauded, each time.

The fielding of the Japanese team, as a whole, was of a high order but a break early in the eighth inning (an error by the right field, who "poached" on

Local tennis and football and

American baseball will be

found on page 12.

Kusano completely demoralised their play for the remainder of the game.

The Visitors.

It was expected that the Honolulu Chinese would run away with the game but they were fully extended right up to the seventh inning.

Several changes in the team, however, improved matters for them, especially the change of the battery.

They were superior at bat but "met their equals" in the fielding department.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Chinese	Japanese
Y. K. Yuen	1b Murata
A. Pung	ss Honda
L. Lai	lf Saïdo
A. Ho	3b Tajima
P. Yee	cf Kusano
C. Chang	c. Y. Hachiuma
E. F. Low	p S. Hachiuma
K. Hee	2b Hara
H. Chung	rf Takatomi
C. M. Chang	Koyama
Chow Young	Koga
Umpires:—D. M. Carty, J. R. Johnson (of the U.S. Navy).	

Score by innings:—

Chinese	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Japanese	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6

LEAGUE MATCH.

Prior to the above game, the Hong Kong Baseball Club crossed bats with the "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.) in the local League. The H.K.B.B.C. were awarded the match which went the length of only three innings, as the Chinese "threw in the sponge" on account of their being unable to replace a couple of players who had to retire due to accidents.

Henry Wong at first base received a ball over the eye from the pitcher and had to take the bench.

While pitching in the third inning, K. C. Wong unfortunately broke his arm just over the elbow. The accident was considered rather serious and the player was carried off the field on a stretcher, for medical attention.

Had the game gone its full course (seven innings) it certainly looked as if the Hong Kong B.B.C. would have secured an overwhelming victory. As it was they scored nine runs in two innings and conceded nothing to their opponents who were at bat three times.

The teams lined up as follows:—

"Tigers"	H.K.B.B.C.
Yuen	ss Bowker
H. Wong	1b Cockey
Luen	3b Murray
K. C. Wong	p Lesser
B. Wong	2b Mucio
F. Wong	cf Burrell
S. L. Lee	lf McArdle
R. Lau	rf Craven
Tye	cf Mahon
Ho	ss Roskoff

Score by innings:—

"Tigers"	1	2	3	Total
H.K.B.B.C.	0	0	0	0

Yesterday's Games.

The visiting Chinese scored another victory yesterday, beating the U.S. Navy by 12 runs to two.

There were several errors which helped the Chinese to get their runs. The game was disappointing and was called off at

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON DOCK R.C. CHAMPIONS.

SECOND DIVISION LEADERS CO. DOWN.

By defeating the Civil Service C.C. on Saturday in Division I of the Lawn Bowls League, the Kowloon Dock R.C. have crowned themselves champions as they cannot now be passed by any other Club.

They have won all their ten fixtures to date and are five points ahead of the next team—Talkoo R.C.—with the same number of matches played.

In the match with the Civil Service C.C., they lost in two rinks but a heavy victory of 25 shots by Lapsley's rink saved the game for them.

Talkoo R.C. had an easy win of 38 shots over Kowloon C.C., whilst the Police R.C. just managed to beat Kowloon B.G.C. at Kowloon by one shot.

In Division II, the East Point R.C. playing away, defeated the Kowloon C.C. by 16 shots. Earlier in the season they also won (by one shot on their own green).

The Kowloon B.G.C. and Talkoo R.C. match was played on the Kowloon Dock R.C. ground. The Talkoo R.C. won by 22 shots.

The Bowling Green Club have been relegated to the fourth position, whilst East Point are now second with the same number of points as the leaders—Kowloon C.C.—but they have played one match more.

Club de Recreio went away with the points from the Yacht Club, and the Craigengower C.C. easily accounted for the Civil Service C.C.

DIVISION I.

C.S.C.C. v. K.D.R.C.

At Happy Valley, the Civil Service C.C. lost to the Kowloon Dock R.C. by 14 shots. Scores:—

C.S.C.C.	K.D.R.C.
J. Beattie	H. G. Cooper
H. Westlake, sen.	E. Docherty
P. Keegan	S. Cullen
J. Deakin	R. Lapsley
A. Oswick	C. Atkinson
H. H. Rose	V. Ramsay
A. O. Brann	J. Lindsay
A. Grimmit	J. C. Brown
T. Laing	J. Puncheon
R. W. Smith	G. Henderson
J. Holledge	J. O. McLaggan
T. D. E. Pendered	S. Gray
(skip) 18	(skip) 10
51	65

TAKOO R.C. v. K.C.C.

On their own green, the Talkoo R.C. defeated Kowloon C.C. by 38 shots. Scores:—

T.R.C.	K.C.C.
J. Multhead	F. Fincher
J. Whyte	W. Hyde
A. Watterspoon	W. Goldenberg
J. Macfarlane	H. Overly
(skip) 26	(skip) 13
J. McCubbin	A. Kern
W. Seath	V. Labrum
J. Laing	J. C. Lyl
G. Morrison	F. Goodwin
(skip) 26	(skip) 11
T. Grimes	W. J. Edwards
T. Grimshaw	E. D. Shank
G. Macleod	R. Abraham
R. Wallace	C. J. Tatchell
(skip) 22	(skip) 12
74	36

K.B.G.C. v. POLICE R.C.

At Kowloon, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club lost to the Police R.C. by one shot. Scores:—

K.B.G.C.	P.R.C.
R. Duncan	Glendinning
T. Ferguson	Collins
T. Forster	Condon
A. M. Holland	West
(skip) 26	(skip) 15
D. Thomson	Wilshire
D. Marks	Markes
A. Macfarlane	Sword
W. Russell	Malr
(skip) 14	(skip) 21
W. Hedley	Randle
T. McGill	Robinson
D. Muir	Hollands
W. Macfarlane	West
(skip) 17	(skip) 22
57	58

the end of the seven inning on account of darkness.

The line-up was:—

Hawaiian Chinese	U.S. Navy
Y. K. Yuen	lb. Kenniff
A. Pung	ss. Johnson
Lee Lai	rf. Olanson
Peter Yee	lf. Coulter
Edw. Low	cf. Bailey
Archie Ho	3b. Russell
Kenneth Hee	2b. Lesser
Matty Chang	c. Campbell
Bunny Chung	p. Lucas
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
U.S.N.	0 0 0 0 1 1 2
Hawaiian	1 0 1 2 3 5 12

"Dragons" Win.

The Filipinos were defeated by the Dragons yesterday by a score of 10-3. The game was played under protest for the Filipinos objected to Abe Liu playing for the Dragons on the ground that he was one of the Hawaiian visitors.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Kowloon C.C.	11 8 0 3 16
East Point R.C.	12 8 0 4 16
Talkoo R.C.	10 7 1 2 15
Kowloon B.G.C.	11 7 0 4 14
Civil Service C.C.	12 5 0 7 10
Club de Recreio	12 4 1 7 9
Craigengower C.C.	12 4 0 8 8
Royal H.K.Y.C.	8 0 0 8 0

Shots for and Against.

For Agst. Up Dn.

East Point R.C. 728 681 97

Talkoo R.C. 637 542 95

Kowloon B.G.C. 635 587 98

Kowloon C.C. 680 504 56

Club de Recreio 650 705 45

Craigengower C.C. 638 712 53

Civil Service C.C. 635 710 53

Royal H.K.Y.C. 638 554 161

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON C.C. v. E.P.R.C.

On their own green, the Kowloon C.C. lost to the East Point R.C. by 19 shots. Scores:—

K.C.C.	E.P.R.C.
A. W. Davidson	F. Samways
C. Harrison	Webster
W. J. F. Gorvin	R. H. Whiteford
J. P. Robinson	R. W. Lee
(skip) 14	(skip) 23
W. W. Hirst	G. Vickers
E. Nash	H. Hampton
J. Smith	A. Henderson
L. E. Lammert	H. McTavish
(skip) 13	(skip) 23
F. Hamblin	A. T. Hamilton
F. E. Lawrence	R. W. Williamson
E. Petheram	C. M. Shaw
G. Wragge	R. McKellar
(skip) 16	(skip) 13
49	69

C.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

Visiting their neighbours Craigengower C.C., the Civil Service C.C. lost by 25 shots. Scores:—

C.C.C.	C.S.C.C.
F. K. Modi	S. Eccleshall
S. Deacon	C. E. Jones
A. A. Razack	F. H. W. Haynes
A. A. Rodriguez	J. Massey
(skip) 19	(skip) 16
J. F. Lunny	S. Jones
W. E. Nicholson	T. W. Carr
R. F. Lutz	F. H. Holdman
G. H. Sellwood	R. Taylor
(skip) 24	(skip) 14
D. K. Kharas	H. E. Strange
A. A. Lewis	L. Luck
H. Beer	A. B. Allan
F. T. Knott	S. Alderman
(skip) 20	(skip) 10
63	40

R.H.K.Y.C. v. RECREIO.

On their own green, the Royal H.K. Yacht Club lost to the Club de Recreio by 81 shots. Scores:—

R.H.K.Y.C.	C. de R.
Abraham	F. Silva
Croucher	L. Rocha
Reed	C. Silva
Edwards	L. C. Souza
(skip) 16	(skip) 16
Vaux	D. Alves
Black	E. V. Sousa
Wood	C. E. Marques
Davies	A. Ribeiro
(skip) 8	(skip) 26
Bullock	C. Vas
Hammond	P. Yvanovich
Wynne-Jones	C. Lopes
Shields	J. Ribeiro
(skip) 16	(skip) 29
40	71

K.B.G.C. v. TAKOO.

Playing at Kowloon Dock, Talkoo defeated the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 22 shots.

Bowling Green. Scores:—

K.B.G.C.	Talkoo
J. Matthews	J. Sloan
F. Statham	T. Boyle
J. Budding	D. Walsley
J. Macfarlane	C. Matthews
(skip) 16	(skip) 24
R. Dixon	J. Chalmers
W. Cuff	W. Warnock
A. Chapman	T. Young
R. Hall	H. McKechnie
(skip) 12	(skip) 26
A. E. Hale	H. Maxwell
C. Hatt	D. Spiers
E. Wylie	D. Munro
D. F. Warren	H. Dinnen
(skip) 21	(skip) 21
49	71

LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.	P. W. D. L. Pts.
K'loon Dock R.C.	10 10 0 0 20
Talkoo R.C.	10 7 1 2 15
Police R.C.	10 5 0 5 10
Kowloon B.G.C.	9 4 1 4 9
Craigengower C.C.	10 4 0 6 8
Civil Service C.C.	9 2 0 7 4
Kowloon C.C.	10 1 0 9 2

Shots for and Against.

For Agst. Up Dn.

K'loon Dock R.C. 623 493 130

Talkoo R.C. 632 529 103

Kowloon B.G.C. 548 498 55

Police R.C. 550 598 13

Civil Service C.C. 505 543 33

Craigengower C.C. 537 589 62

Kowloon C.C. 463 638 175

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES



The vogue that introduced a coat for every dress in the ensemble made for spring and summer has added a jacket to many of the sports frocks that will make the summer an extremely smart one sartorially.

In general, the youth-giving novelties that exert so wide an appeal are found incorporated into the group of summer clothes labeled sports. As a matter of fact, sports clothes are worn for occasions other than active sports and particularly in the summer time make their appearance at all times except for strictly formal occasions.

In general, the straight-line is strictly adhered to in sports models, but it generally possesses smart details in achieving this straight effect. The sports ensemble is extremely important. Often several colours and fabrics are combined, but they are always worked together to maintain the basic ensemble idea.

Both one and two-piece models prevail in chic, but almost always they possess a plaited skirt, box pleats being most often used. The blouse is either straight or broken, by a bolero movement. Neckers are shaped, square or round. Geometric lines are the basis of the sports mode with vertical, horizontal, diagonal, curved, diamond shaped or zigzagged lines shown through tucks, pipings, stitchings, braid and cut.

The jacket that plays so important a role in the sports mode may accompany a frock in exact fabric and colour and may introduce both new tone and material.

Jean Arthur, appearing in the First National film "The Poor Nut" has selected a smart sports outfit which introduces the new jacket treatment. It is an open jacket smartly scalloped at the edges and is in a lovely shade of blue, while the frock itself is of white. An artist's bow of dotted silk is worn at the neck, and also forms a colourful handkerchief in the jacket pocket.

were smaller and lighter than Chippendale's, having shorter posts and less elaborate carving.

Hepplewhite's bedposts were delicate and refined; rather short in height, and tapering towards the top. Delicate beading, carved scrolls, and drapery festoons were carved into the posts. Hepplewhite's chief decorative motif, apart from the reading always associated with his name, Wheat-ear, pineapple, and acanthus leaves were his three most popular designs.

Sheraton's designs are in his usual simple restrained style. His bedposts include twisted flutes, straight flutes, and spiral wreaths of flowers and leaves. Many of them are square in section, and taper downwards from the top of the posts, with lyres, acanthus leaves, and other classical decorations. Sheraton's bedposts are always larger than Hepplewhite's. Georgian bedsteads do not lend themselves to accurate classifica-

distinctly in the mode. Their softness and beautiful draping qualities make them particularly desirable. Brocaded chiffons will be much in evidence as the really warm weather sets in. In the soft pastel shades it is particularly alluring. Light green, turquoise blue, shell pink, yellow and orchid are among the most effective shades in this fabric. They are much used with gold and silver lace in cape fashion. Huge collars with flying scarfs are often effective treatments employed. Others use no collar at all but wear large and ragged flowers of exceptional charm at the shoulder. These flowers often add diamond-like dew drops to add to their appeal.

Crepe de Chine and chiffon appear among the favourite wraps. White crepe de Chine makes an unusually lovely wrap. It is more lovely when studded with diamonds and bordered and furred at the neck with ermine.

Fringe, too, is much used to add to the appeal of the chiffon and crepe wraps. In the scarfs that are so much used with the capes it is very smart.

Ermine is perhaps the most used of the summer furs. Both in white and beige tones it adds a note of richness and beauty. Mink, squirrel and mole are also seen while occasionally fox makes a luxuriant appearance.

Dorothy Mackall, who wears many charming gowns and wraps in the First National film "The Road to Romance," has selected a particularly pleasing wrap of orchid lamé richly furred and draped into smart lines.

simple in design during the last few years of the century.

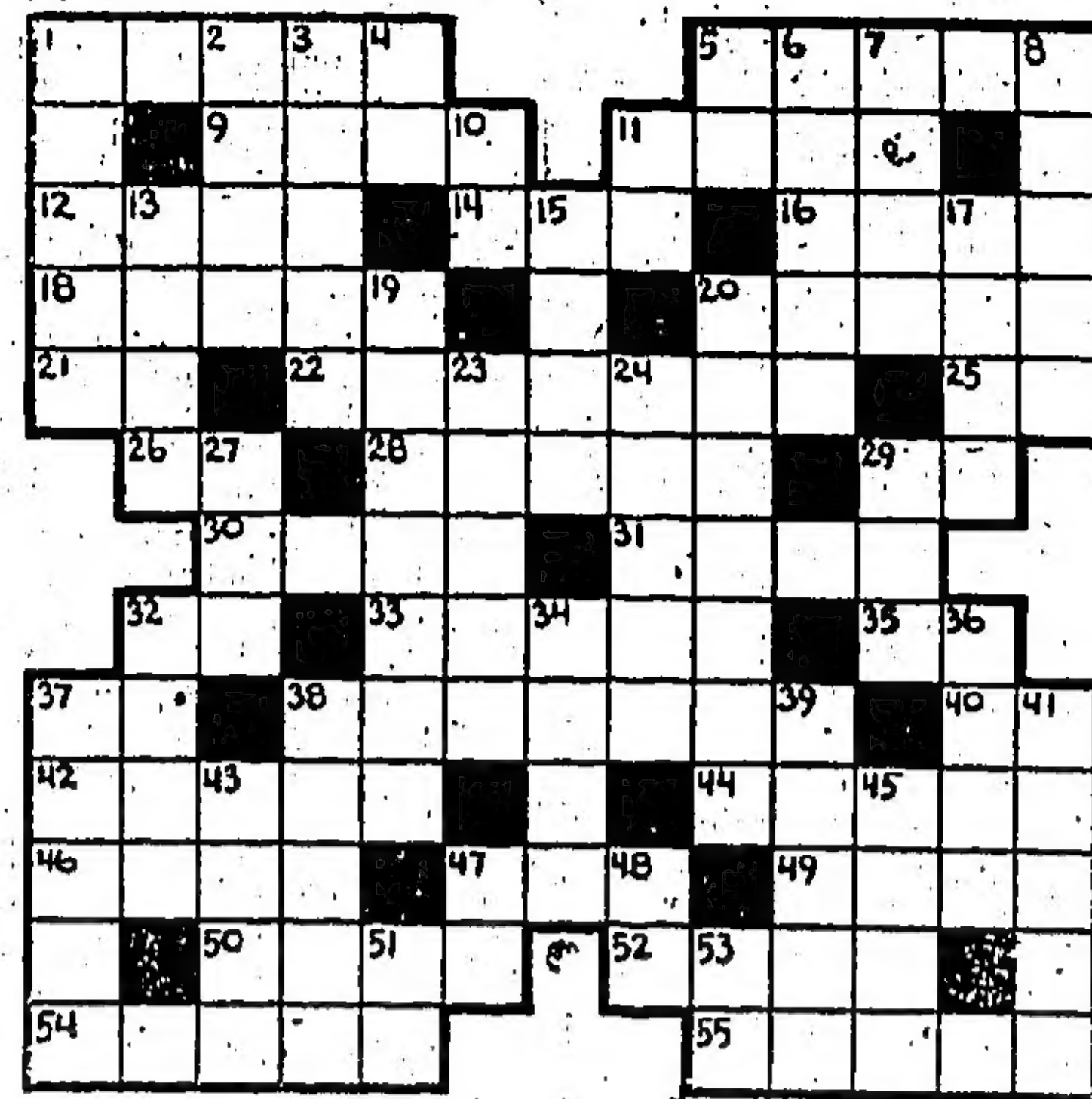
The burr walnut veneered bedstead came into fashion in Queen Anne's day. The cabriole leg and ball-and-claw foot appeared, together with the broken arch cornice or headboard. The parts were held together with wooden pegs, and the side pieces were pierced with holes for the ropes which served for springs.

Georgian bedsteads, after 1740 were usually of mahogany. They had slender, plain posts, cabriole legs, with a shell at the knee, and ball-and-claw feet. The two legs at the head of the bed were sometimes straight and plain, Chippendale designed bedsteads, but they were all adaptations of earlier productions, with elaborately carved posts. The fluted column, with garlands of flowers and ribbons entwining the posts in raised carving, was his favourite design. The headboards were left plain, but the footboards and side pieces were carved and paneled. Bedsteads designed by the Adam brothers

Continued at foot of next column.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| HORIZONTAL
1-A card; bill of fare
2-To confuse
3-N. central State of U. S.
11-Rattle
12-City of the leaning tower
14-Distant
15-Girl's name
16-Makes level
17-Referring to gold
18-Egyptian sun god
19-Of obscure
20-Iron (chem. sym.)
21-Negative
22-Raises up
23-Prison
24-Fish
25-Expressive pronoun
26-Mark of a country (abbr.)
27-A thin light biscuit
28-Interjection
29-Turn of mind
30-Of Arts (abbr.)
31-Lighted up (post.) | HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
40-A musical note
42-Brightness of a polished surface
44-Distributed
45-Interjection. Grief
47-Over (cont.)
48-A short poem
50-To twist
52-A farinaceous food
54-An item in one's property
55-Precedence to gentility | VERTICAL (Cont.)
13-Man's name (Russian)
15-One of the continents
17-To split
18-Writes hastily
20-Gave confidence to
23-Lawful
24-Preface; prelude
27-Often (post.)
28-Suffix. Somewhat
32-To elay
34-To blend by melting
36-An associate
37-A tropical lizard
38-Result
39-Condensed
41-A volume of maps
43-One of the grains (pl.)
45-Old spelling of "ado"
47-Light
48-Right side (abbr.)
51-Right (abbr.)
53-Like |
|---|---|---|

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

tion as do chairs. If a mahogany four-poster is genuine, with tall, slender, fluted posts, and with light carving in Georgian motifs, it is likely to be 140 to 170 years old, and consequently worth a good price. The vast majority of four-posters have only the two posts at the foot carved, the other posts being square and covered with curtains.

The large, heavy bedsteads, with richly carved post, usually of mahogany, belong to the Regency and Early Victorian periods. The larger the posts, the later the date of manufacture. The tester was often dispensed with on these four-posters. The posts were carved in heavy, patterns, the anthemion, acanthus, leaf, pineapple, laurel leaf, horn of plenty, and feather patterns are common characteristics from 1800 to 1840. The pineapple did not appear until

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



about 1810. The headboards were sometimes handsomely carved with drapery, flowers, and fruit, but plain headboards were more common.

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AND WHEN YOU GO HOME KEEP IN TOUCH
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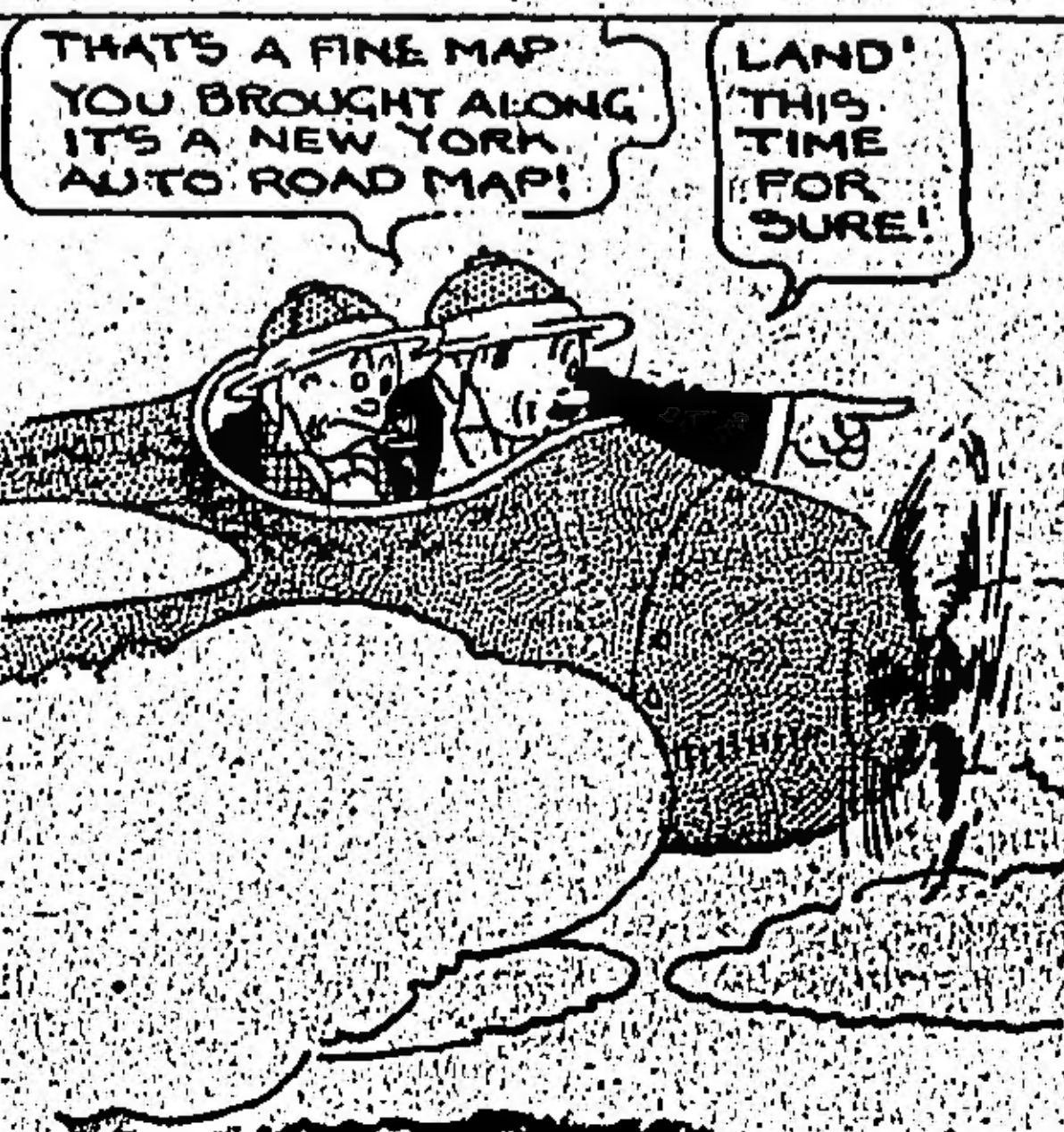
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Dr. Sun Yat-sen's New Republic.

SECOND LECTURE SERIES.

The Slow Political Progress of Europe.

WHY CHINA TURNED REVOLUTIONARY.

The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in the final lecture of the new series which have been appearing in the "China Mail," concludes his examination of political and material progress in Europe and America and applies his deductions to the present state of China. He affirms that Europe has advanced quickly in a material sense but slowly in a political sense, that it has failed to devise a system of experimentation in governmental methods. To this he attributes the failure of modern democracy.

He gives his ideas as to why China went revolutionary, outlines the ideals of what he terms "a new Republic," enunciates his four principles and visions a constitutional government whose powers will be exercised by popular control which will lead to the "dawn of a new world."

"DAWN OF A NEW WORLD."

The expressions, "The machinery of Government" and "the machinery of the Law," are commonly found in the political writings of Europe, and the Chinese have borrowed from Japan expressions which convey a similar meaning. We must, however, remember the important distinction between the machinery of Government which is built up of human beings and industrial machinery which is a compound of inanimate things, like wood, iron and leather belting. I have repeatedly emphasised the rapidity with which European civilisation has progressed on its material side compared with its slow advance in political matters. The explanation is obvious. Machinery which does not work can be scrapped immediately after trial in favour of a new experiment, but the same reasoning does apply in the case of methods of government.

The American Constitution, for example, hardly varies to-day from that of a hundred and forty years ago. But what factory to-day employs the machinery of 1820? Why ten year old machinery is already out of date in industry, while with the systems of Government, though the human beings who compose their material change with the years, their organisation remains the same unchangeable by anything short of a revolution. The reason why European democracy has never discovered a workable basis is the failure of the Europeans to devise a proper system for experiment in methods of government.

If you study the history of the development of machinery, you will find that in the earliest machines the power was only utilised to push the piston in one direction. The system by which it is employed to draw it back again was based on a device originated by one of the boys whose duty was in those days to push the piston back by hand. But the machinery of Government is still to-day in the elementary state of the early cotton spinning machines. The device of popular election drives the piston in one direction only; it cannot draw it back again; and we have no boy to show us how it can be made to do so.

Failure Explained.

The failure of modern democracy is due to the fact that it has no means of controlling unsatisfactory representatives; and the cure for this lies in the observance of my distinction between ability and political power. I will suggest two analogies. One is that of motive power and other machinery. The other is that of the engineer who controls machines of ten or even twenty thousand horse power. He can both start and stop his engine, mighty though it is. Men have attained this power by experiment and no little sacrifice of life when, like Frankenstein, they failed to control the Monster they had made, and now one man can control the strength of 160,000 men in one machine far more easily than he can control ten thousand soldiers.

Now to pursue our analogy in the days of the Emperors, the monarch was both the motive power of the machinery of Government and also the head of the State. The strength of one reacted on the other; and a strong Government meant a powerful monarch. But in a democracy, though the people supply the motive force, they cannot control the machinery of Government, and therefore they do not like a strong government for fear that they may be oppressed by it as they have been oppressed before.

They are in the position of the first engineers. If you have got to push back the piston by hand every time the steam forces it out, you naturally cannot employ

powerful machinery. The method is inconceivable as applied to a machine which develops ten thousand horse power: and unless a scheme had been devised whereby the machine itself caused the piston to recoil progress towards more powerful machines would have been impossible. Thus it is that the idea of democracy gains strength daily while the machinery of democracy remains at a standstill.

Ability and Power.

How, then, am I to illustrate my own discovery by means of this analogy? What corresponds to "ability"? "Ability" is something which a machine possesses, i.e. the power it produces when supplied with the proper amount of coal and water. While by "power" I mean the virtue of the engineer who controls the machine.

these countries for our model in a hundred odd years we, too, shall find that our people cannot attain their proper goal of happiness and we shall be calling for a new Revolution, and the one we are now bringing about will prove to have been so much vain labour. What we need is to have our labour once for all and win peace and stable government. How is this to be? By adopting the European system en bloc?

I will give you an analogy. Japan was the first country in the Far East to build railways, and China came a long way behind; but the Japanese use the narrow gauge and their trains are small and inconvenient, while China has the broad gauge and her trains are roomy and comfortable. That is because Japan adopted an old fashioned type of railway while the Chinese waited and took up a more modern type instead of following the example of Japan. So in politics we should not follow blindly the footsteps of Europe but adopt the most modern methods after careful consideration of other systems.

Lost Belief.

I have spoken of European democracy as a modern spirit working with antiquated machinery. Can this machinery be brought up to date? We have no example to imitate. Can we then devise a new system altogether? Since the Boxer rising the Chinese have lost faith in our own initiative and have slavishly imitated foreigners, but before that we had belief in our own capacity; we believed in Chinese civilisation and Chinese superiority over Europe and Chinese ability to progress.

Now we have lost this belief, not realising that European civilisation is confined to the sphere of material science and does not extend to that of social organisation. Even in material science in which the Europeans have made considerable progress, knowledge is by no means universal and specialists in one branch know little of others. And even if a hundred years of progress in material science has brought them knowledge beyond our wildest dreams, that is no reason why in

"ability" that is, between "controlling" and "executive" power.

Practical Application.

The next step is to set out the practical application of this in the distinction between the form of government and the method of popular control, to the failure to observe which distinction is due to the weakness of European Democracy. After this is properly understood, we can go on to consider the machinery of Government. In my first lecture, I defined this word "Government" as meaning "The management of everybody's business." In Chinese the word which is rendered government is composed of two characters bearing slightly different interpretations. The first denotes something like "control," the second something like "organisation." This "control" I interpret as "the Power of the People," i.e. "Democracy"; organisation is the "power of the government." The first is the power of controlling the Government, the second the power proper to the Government itself.

To go back to our metaphor, the first is the power of the engineer; the second, the power of the engine. If I could design a steamship which could steam fifty knots in an hour and which was larger than any other merchant ship, I could earn more profits than any other ship owner. Similarly if we do organise the most powerful government in the world, China with her man power and resources will be in a position to yield to no one, not even the United States.

The Future.

When China has her powerful government we need not fear, as the Europeans do, that the government will become too powerful and out of control because in our new Republic the "control" of which I have spoken will rest entirely with the people, and will be exercised directly by them.

It is all a matter of control with the machinery of government as well as with any other kind of machinery. If you have no device for controlling a machine of more than ten thousand horse power, you will make that your limit; so

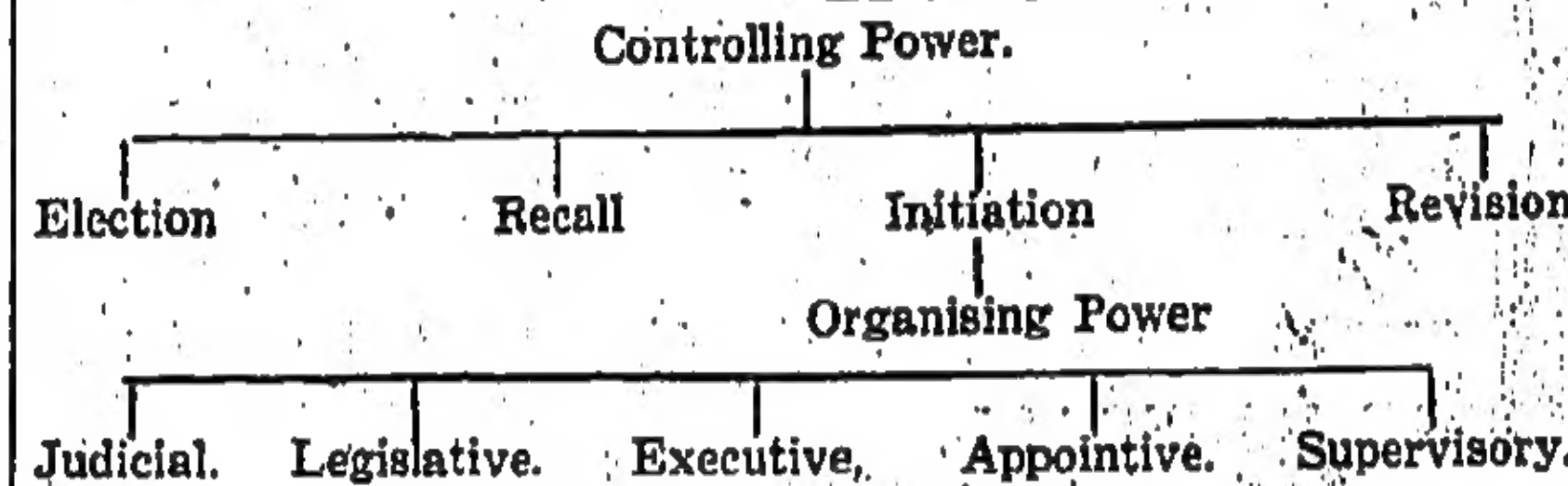
What forms of the mechanism of democracy do we actually find in existence? The older democracies have only one—popular election corresponding to the thrust of the old fashioned machine, but there is in fact also a return stroke known as the "Recall" which gives the people complete control over the personnel of the Government and makes the democratic machine self-acting.

Direct Popular Government.

Next, as regards legislation, we must provide the people with power to originate new legislation or to repeal existing laws which prove unsatisfactory. Where these four expedients are in force, we have direct popular government not as we find nowadays indirect, or representative Government, and it is this form of government I mean when I speak of four hundred million Emperors of China.

My four principles are like taps or switches by which the people can control the government, just as they can control water and electric current. While the Government will be like an artisan working under the direction of the people, the people will be like the commander of a modern battleship who controls all his guns from the conning tower instead of sending out his subordinates to lay each one separately.

Now if the Government is to function efficiently on behalf of the people it must possess efficient machinery: This machinery consists of five constitutional powers. These Powers are as follows:—Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Appointive (i.e. by examination) and Supervisory; and they are exercised subject to the popular control of which I have spoken. I can illustrate my meaning most clearly by putting it in the form of a diagram.



showing the power of the government subordinate to and controlled by the Popular Will.

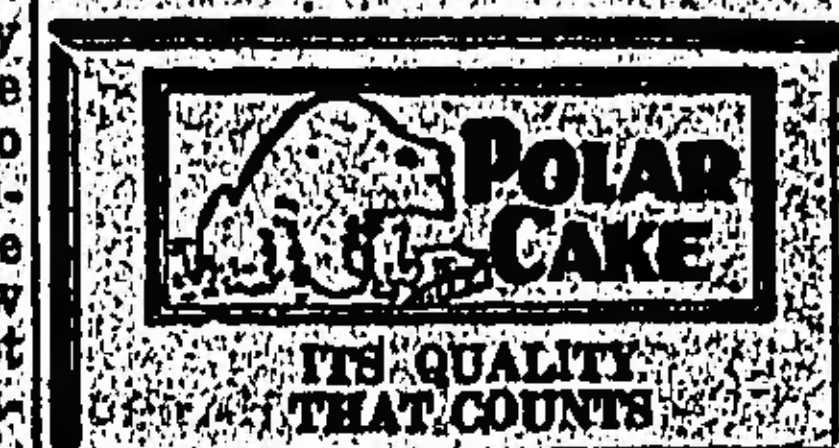
This, in my view, represents the perfect Democratic System. You will observe that I have introduced two powers which are not separately specified in European theory—the Appointive and Supervisory. These represent elements which are characteristic of Chinese state organisation, the Examination and the Censorate. Even under the absolute monarchy these powers remained independent and therefore they assumed importance in China far beyond any they ever had in Europe where the kings usurped all the functions of the State. It is true that England has adopted from China the system of appointment after examination, but she only extends this to the case of minor civil officials.

If we Chinese can, in fact, produce such a form of Government as I have outlined, we shall have brought about the end of the barren years and the dawn of a new world.

*[The End.]***IN CHEKIANG.****PERSONNEL OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.**

A message from Hangchow, dated July 26, states that the Political Council of Chekiang has recently been reorganised into the Chekiang Provincial Government, and that an inauguration ceremony of the new Government took place on the morning of July 25. The personnel is as follows:—

Chief Commissioner, Mr. Chang Jen-chieh.
Commissioner, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.
Commissioner, Mr. Ma Shu-lun.
Commissioner, Mr. Yen Ta-tsu.
Commissioner, Mr. Chao Yuan-chung.
Commissioner, Mr. Chiang Meng-lin.
Commissioner, Mr. Cheng Chen-chun.
Commissioner, Mr. Yuan Hsing-tsun.
Commissioner, Mr. Li Pai-chin.
Commissioner, Mr. Ma Yin-chu.
Commissioner, General Chou Feng-chi.
Commissioner, Mr. Chiang Pai-cheng.
Commissioner, Mr. Chen Hsi-hao.
Commissioner, Mr. Chen Chih-huai.

**POWER FOR PEACE.****MINISTER SUGGESTS A LEAGUE OF THE PRESS.**

"With the Press as much as—or more than—any other class lies the power to ensure peace," said the Lord Mayor, Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., welcoming the delegates to the International Press Conference which opened at the Guildhall, E.C., on July 4. The conference was attended by representatives from 22 nations. Senhor Magalhães Lima, of Lisbon, was the President.

Sir Rowland described the Press of the world as a professional brotherhood working through national aspirations to international well-being.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Government at the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) presiding.

The Press, said Mr. Locker-Lampson, had the power to guide the actions of Governments; it could shape the course of industrial disputes, and make humanitarian movements successful or otherwise.

"But the Press," he continued, "has much wider powers than these. It can very largely determine the relations between Governments. It can minimise an international incident or magnify it. It can advocate peace or incite conflict. In a dangerous situation it may turn the scale one way or the other. The Press of the world, I am glad to say, realises its duties, and responsibilities and does its best to fulfil them."

"I should like to see a League of the whole Press, having for its object the encouragement of

AMAZING SUNSETS.**OVER THE STRAITS OF TEBRAU.**

If one had to single out something for which this town on the Straits of Tebrau is famous it would surely be the quality of the sunsets.

Why this is so I have not yet been able to ascertain definitely. Of course the water helps—but the sun sets behind the slight hills on the mainland and not along the line of the water, though the water undoubtedly helps. And very often the Eastern sky is as brilliant as the Western.

Perhaps the most amazing sunset that I have ever seen took place on May 5. We were returning from a walk along the Muar Road, when the intensity of the glow behind us made us look round. At first there were only glimmerings of scarlet from the flushed sky, but as these became reflected in the water the whole firmament seemed to become a mass of glowing colour until it was almost painful to look at, and one was glad of the trees which fringed the road to keep out the blaze.

Within ten minutes the whole of the Western sky was one mass of vivid colouring, deeply and richly suffused and now beginning to gladden the dull sky over Singapore Island. And the effect lasted for some time, much longer than usual quite long enough to take down full notes.

On May 22 there was another rich variety of tones to be seen about 6.20 p.m. though the effect was quite different, and not so prolonged. The sunset started by streaking damson bands across the sky, and these gradually merged into a more vivid red and then slowly turned to palest turquoise, after which we had streamers of crimson clouds.

On another day I was reading in the house when suddenly the change in the light became so intense that I was compelled to look out and go and see what it was all about.

Here was no variety—no bands, no streamers, nothing but an orange flush which was over-spreading the whole sky just as a painter might wash over his canvas with one colour. The effect of this single colour note was even more remarkable than the varieties which one had noted in the other amazing sunsets. If for no other reason, Johore is worth visiting because of its sunsets.—"Straits Times" Corr.

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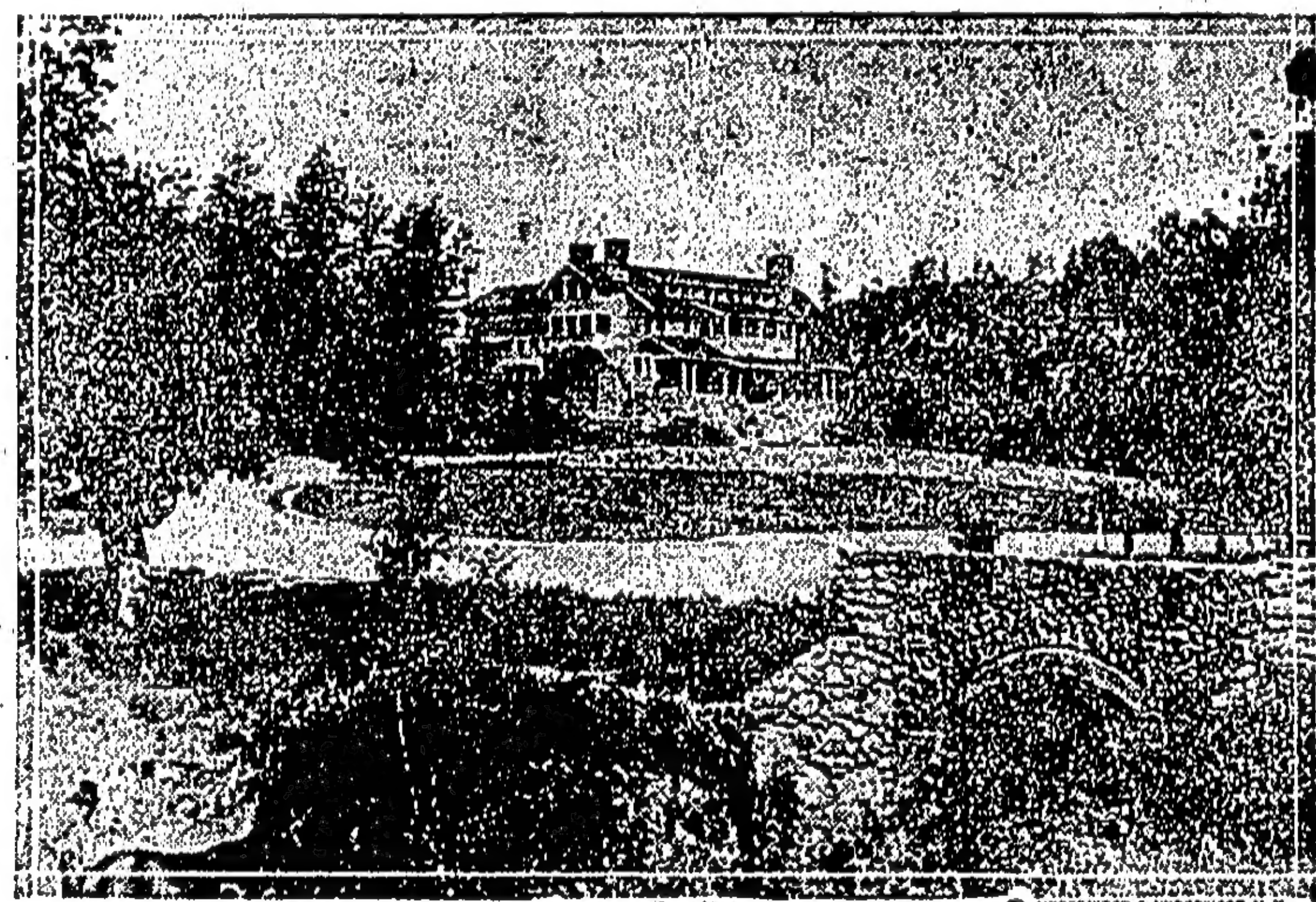
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The summer White House, tentatively chosen by the President and Mrs. Coolidge, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Photo shows a general view of the lodge on the Black Hills reservation, owned by the State and offered to the President. It is a two-story building of thirty odd rooms with a wide porch across the front. To the rear is the large dining hall decorated solely with stuffed pheasants, the brilliantly plum-plum aged bird which thrives throughout South Dakota.

chinery and can cause it to function or to stop at his will. If then we bear in mind this distinction between "ability" and power, we shall see that control of the Government by the people is the same as the control of a machine by the engineer. In a perfect democracy, with the Government completely under control, however powerful the Government may be, the People need only express its will in the Popular Assembly to check it if in opposition or to strengthen it if in support. But if, as now happens, the distinction is not observed, the Government can go astray and the people have no control over it. It pays no attention to the will of the people and thus becomes ineffective. Throughout the world to-day the system of government is making progress while the democratic ideal is moving ahead, and this means that the People are out of sympathy with the machinery of government.

Copy Europe?

The Revolution in China was brought about originally by men who thought slavish imitation of Europe and America would mean complete democracy, and who made that their goal. At that time, they were not altogether wrong. The system they learnt from Europe was much to be preferred to the rotten Despotism which it superseded. But I ask you, are the Europeans satisfied with their own social organisation and system of Government? No! America and France, the cradles of Revolution, are calling out for a new Revolution, though they had one only a hundred years ago. This shows that if we take

the Political Sphere we should not hit on truths undiscovered by them.

Newton's Cats.

Let me tell you a story to illustrate my meaning. Newton, the great scientist who discovered for the first time the law of gravitation on which the science of physics is based, was very fond of cats. He possessed a cat and a kitten which always followed him about. He found that he was constantly having to interrupt his work to let these animals in and out of the room and to save himself the trouble of doing this he had holes cut in his door—a large hole for the cat and a small hole for the kitten. Great scientist as he was, he did not realise that one large hole would have served both purposes! This shows that great proficiency in one branch of knowledge does not necessarily mean equal capacity in all others.

We have seen that the European systems of democracy are incomplete and like the old machinery only work in one direction. So that although we have gone with the tide of democratic sentiment which had its origin in Europe, it will not do to adopt their system without careful examination. What of our capacity to do this? The Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world. It has never before borrowed from foreigners and who can deny our capacity to devise a new social organisation? The material is there, scattered amongst the various countries of the world, waiting to be organised upon the proper philosophical basis. I have told you what my conception of this is. It is the distinction between "power" and

long as you cannot control your government, it will always be weak and ineffectual.

We must put the people in the place of the engineer. Besides, nowadays you need not be an expert in order to control a machine. Once it was dangerous to meddle with electricity; now even a child can switch a light on and off. It is the same with aeroplane. Once one risked one's life whenever one went up, but now people fly about like birds.

We in China have the Democratic ideal, but nowhere in the world is the machinery of democracy anything like perfect and nowhere yet do the common people know how to work it. It is our duty as pioneers to construct machinery which will make this ideal a reality. True we are later than Europe in adopting the idea, just as we were behind Japan in taking to railways. Can we then devise some system which will work, or must we abandon democracy, or accept it with its attendant risks of danger and bloodshed?

There is one country in Europe which has actually tried a number of partial expedients—I mean Switzerland. These have been merely experimental and have not been carried to their logical conclusion. Moreover they have not even been tried in the more important countries of Europe, so that it is commonly supposed that they are unsuited to all but very small states. The fact is that the European nations are afraid to disturb their existing constitutions; just as the Japanese realise the disadvantages of their narrow gauge railway system but cannot change it now for economic reasons.

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THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

Solicitor Struck Off.

Richard Hoey, formerly of Barnsley and Sheffield, has been struck off the roll of solicitors for professional misconduct.

Sir W. H. Willcox has been elected president of the Medical-Legal Society in place of Lord Justice Atkin, who has resigned.

The British Automobile Association draws attention to complaints which are being received as to the excessive use of loud horns in town areas, particularly at night.

Mr. Roddy Flett, assistant-superintendent of the hotels of the Canadian National Railways, dropped dead on the golf course of the Winnipeg Country Club.

A Stevenson Ms.

The autograph manuscript of R. L. Stevenson's "Records of a Family of Engineers," (with additional matter that was never printed, was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on July 27.

The anniversary of the battle of the Somme (1916), in which the Ulster Division figured prominently, was celebrated in Belfast, when messages were received from Marshal Foch, Earl Haig, Earl Jellicoe, and Lord Carson.

A prolonged meeting, which was adjourned, was held at the Ministry of Transport of the London Traffic Board's Sub-Committee which is trying to evolve a scheme of co-ordination for London's public transport services.

Following the Duke of York's £1,000,000 appeal for more playing fields, the Salford Council have applied to the Ministry of Health for a loan of £28,076 to purchase 87 acres of land at Lower Terrel to be laid out as playing fields.

The Government of India has decided to reimpose the Customs line between the maritime States in the Kathiawar Peninsula and British India, and the decision has caused satisfaction in Bombay, where the deflection of trade meant a serious loss of revenue.

Constable Saves Life.

By giving him wall plaster in a glass of water a policeman saved the life of Reginald Gratton, caretaker at Lloyds Bank Buildings, Cardiff, who was found suffering from poison.

About 1,100 pilgrims, of whom 160 were invalids and stretcher cases, left Liverpool for Lourdes.

Mr. Thomas Hardy laid a commemoration stone at the new Dorchester Grammar School buildings on July 21.

When King George and King Fuad were driving up Constitution Hill, one of the Horse Guards escort, Trooper Watkins, was thrown from his horse, which was captured by a civilian.

Eastbourne Corporation is to acquire the freehold of the shore within the borough, with the exception of the sites of the pier and the lighthouse at Beachy Head, subject to the price fixed by the Government valuer being acceptable.

The Gibraltar Sensation. The "London Gazette" announces that Lieut. A. C. Duffield (East Surrey Regiment), having been convicted by the Civil Power, is removed from the Army. (Lieut. Duffield was sentenced to death at Gibraltar for the murder of the 2nd battalion commander, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fitzgerald.)

Greenland halibut was sold as cheaply as 4s. a stone at Hull, while before the Arctic fishery was developed last season, it was seldom less than 11s. per stone.

Found shot in an upper flat at No. 55, Burlington Road, North Kensington, W., a man of colour named Thomas Bell, aged about 35, died shortly after admission to hospital.

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Nightingale Memorial.

In memory of Miss Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean War, it is proposed to erect a hall at the village of Lea, Derbyshire, in which district she spent her childhood.

Following collapse in her bath Katharina Scherfenburg, aged 36, a midwife 3ft. in height, who was associated with a troupe appearing at the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, has died in hospital.

The Bishop of Peterborough's episcopal ring, which had been lost for ten days, was found in the Palace in a box into which, it is thought, it had slipped from Dr. Blagden's finger.

The Portuguese Government is discussing a proposal for the election of the President of the Republic by universal suffrage.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company have decided to construct 2,100 additional waggon costing £330,000.

Asked in the House of Commons whether early facilities would be given for the motion of Mr. Greenwood (Soc., Nelson and Colne) proposing that the name of Sir Cyril Cobb (Cons., West Fulham) should be removed from the Chairmen's panel, Mr. Churchill answered "No."

No Suicide Agreement.

On the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to prove a suicide agreement, Gunner Ralph Norfolk, R.A., was found not guilty at Surrey Assizes of the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Evelyn Norfolk, at Upper Norwood, S.E., but on a charge of attempted suicide was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

Miss E. Bannister, of East Street, Havant, Hampshire, who celebrated her 100th birthday in mail week has lived in the same house for 98 years.

Half-an-acre of property in the best commercial zone in Liverpool belonging to the late Sir John Harwood-Banner was sold for £122,500.

A large area of the interior of Western Queensland is to be patrolled by a doctor in an aeroplane for the aid of sick persons far from other medical help.

The War Office announces that Colonel W. W. Jelf has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office in succession to Colonel V. Asser.

Thirty-six Canadian airmen offer to compete for a prize of £5,000 offered by Mr. Charles Burns, of London, Ontario, for a non-stop flight from that city to London, England.

New Peer's Title.

Sir Davidson Dalziel, former M.P. for Brixton, on his elevation to the Peerage has taken the title of Lord Dalziel of Wooler, the territorial designation being from the family home in Northumberland.

Accidental death was recorded at an inquest on George Frederick Boston, aged 8, of Portobello Road, North Kensington, W., whose mother gave a pint of blood in an effort to save his life after he had been injured by a motor-van.

For publishing by means of letters and postcards a defamatory libel concerning the Rev. W. A. Jenkins, of Cwmdare, near Aberdare, Mary Ann Saunders, aged 51, married, was sentenced to three months in the second division at Glamorganshire Assizes.

About 1,500 members of the Women's Section of the Swansea branch of the British Legion, who visited Windsor, marched in procession through the town and went over the castle.

The Middle Temple Gardens were lent by the Benchers of the Inn for a garden party in aid of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, of which the Duchess of York is patroness.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution urging the Government to inquire into the lighthouse system, as it was contended many existing coast lights were unnecessary.

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POLAR
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NESTLÉ'S
MILK & NUT MILK CHOCOLATE



WHOLESALE - TOOTHSONE
TRY SOME TO-DAY

China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1927.

NESTLÉ'S
MILK & NUT MILK CHOCOLATE



WHOLESALE - TOOTHSONE
TRY SOME TO-DAY



LONDON SERVICE.

"MAGDAON" 9th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PERSEUS" 6th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"RHEXENOR" 20th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
Call at Ouessant.

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"TEUCER" 10th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"LYCAON" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TITAN" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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via Kobe & Yokohama.
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"TALYER" 3rd Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
TUESDAY, AUGUST 8	9
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai.....	Emp. of Russia.
Australia & Manila.....	Changta.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9	10
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai.....	Taiyo Maru.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 11	12
Japan & Shanghai.....	Kitano Maru.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 13	14
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai.....	Tenyo Maru.
MONDAY, AUGUST 14	15
Japan.....	Ginyo Maru.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 15	16
Japan & Shanghai.....	Amazona.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 17	18
Australia & Manila.....	Tenyo Maru.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 18	19
Shanghai.....	Rawalpindi.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22	22
Manila.....	Emp. of Russia.
Straits.....	Atsuta Maru.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
MONDAY, AUGUST 8	8
Samshui & Wuchow.....	Kwong Foon .. 4 p.m.
Manila.....	President Jackson .. 4.30 p.m.
Amoy.....	Kutsang .. 5 p.m.
Japan.....	Tanda .. 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9	9
*Straits Mauritius & South Africa	Tin How .. 12.30 p.m.
*Straits & Calcutta. Parcels Noon.	
Letters 1 p.m.	Hosang.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,	
E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE	
via Marseilles—due Marseilles,	
10th September. K.P.O.—Regis-	
tration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.	
G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m.	
Letters 2.30 p.m.	Machon.
Manila.....	Empress of Russia .. 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.,	
C. & S. America & Europe	
via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria,	
B.C. (28th August) & Europe via	
Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Regis-	
tration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10	10
Swatow.....	Hapsang .. 8.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11	11
*Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.....	Dell Maru .. 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.....	Hai Yang .. Noon
FRIDAY, AUGUST 12	12
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A.,	
Canada, C. & S. America and	
*Europe via San Francisco—due	
San Francisco, 5th Sept. & Europe	
via Siberia. Registration 9.45 a.m.	
Letters 10.30 a.m. Taiyo Maru.	
SATURDAY, AUGUST 13	13
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,	
E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe	
via Marseilles—due Marseilles,	
12th Sept. K.P.O.—Regis-	
tration (18th August) 8 p.m. Let-	
ters (18th August) 9 a.m. G.P.O.—	
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters	
9.30 a.m.	Kitano Maru.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14	14
Swatow.....	Kwai Sang .. 8.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

WHY GENEVA FAILED.

Divergent Views On Naval Equality.

AMERICA AND TONNAGE.

Mathematical Parity Not Acceptable To Britain.

London, yesterday.

In a speech at Haslemere Mr. Churchill declared that the fundamental cause of the Geneva breakdown lay in the different views of what constitutes naval equality. Britain favoured the broad principle of naval equality with a consideration of special needs, but America insisted on equal tonnage expressed in terms of mathematical parity.

He declared that the scattered British Empire was unable to bind itself to the principle of mathematical parity, and if the special needs of the Empire had not been recognised at the Washington Conference it would have failed as Geneva had done.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain would not be offended if America builds the cruisers she desires, and hoped the purposes of the Geneva Conference would be achieved in the next few years, not on paper, but in practice.—Reuter.

Early Balfour.

London, Saturday.

Alluding to the Geneva Conference, Earl Balfour, speaking at his country residence, said that Mr. Gibson had inadvertently misquoted a statement made by himself (Earl Balfour) at the Washington Conference when Britain and America agreed that accessory vessels to battle fleets might be limited in each case to 450,000 tons. Earl Balfour complained that he had been repeatedly misquoted. The statement he made with regard to cruisers auxiliary to battle fleets had been interpreted as meaning the whole force of cruisers required to protect the Empire and its commerce and communications might be met by 450,000 tons.

Earl Balfour read the text of his speech at Washington in 1922, pointing out how he agreed that 450,000 tons was a reasonable amount for ships auxiliary to battle fleets. He added that he in no way referred to the numberless purposes for which other auxiliary ships had been required for such an Empire as ours, and declared that that was the pivot whereon the whole thing turned. It was really a melancholy reflection that Mr. Gibson should inadvertently have omitted the words which modify the whole sense of the passage from which they had been extracted. His lordship vividly contrasted America's self-contained geographical position with Britain's situation, with her close neighbours, her overseas responsibilities and the necessity to assure supplies of food and raw material from Overseas. He concluded with an eloquent appeal for an Anglo-American understanding.

Rugby, yesterday.

Lord Balfour, who was the chief of the British delegation to the Washington Naval Conference in 1922, made an important pronouncement on the subject of the recent naval limitation conference at Geneva in a speech at East Lothian yesterday. Its chief feature was a piece-meal statement which he made in reply to Mr. Gibson, head of the American delegation at Geneva who, he said, had inadvertently misquoted what he had said at Washington in accepting the 450,000 tonnage for auxiliary ships of battle fleets.

Lord Balfour said the main subject of the Washington Conference dealt with battle fleets. "But you have to remember that a battle fleet does not merely consist and cannot merely consist of battleships in the full sense of the term. A fleet which consisted only of battleships would be like an army which consisted only of artillery and of infantry that was deprived of all those accessories without which an army is helpless. You will therefore see that when we were discussing the equality of battle fleets we also had to take into account equality between those accessory vessels which, without themselves being battleships, are necessary to

RIVER FIRING.

Machine Gun Burst At "Kong Ning."

WORK OF BANDITS?

Junk Replies With Cannon and Scatters Snipers.

A report, that his vessel was fired at repeatedly from the banks of the West River has been made by Capt. McCarthy, of the s.s. "Kong Ning," a steamer on the Hong Kong-Wuchow run.

The firing occurred whilst the "Kong Ning" was on her way to Wuchow from Hong Kong on August 8 and was kept up from the starboard bank for a period of twenty minutes, machine guns being used from emplacements on shore. Fortunately, no one was injured, although the ship was holed in several places and spent bullets were found about the deck. The first burst of firing occurred

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Another New X-Word Puzzle To-day

The fifteenth Cross-Word Puzzle of the "China Mail's" new series is published to-day, and will be found on page three of this issue. The result of last week's puzzle will be announced on Thursday.

red whilst the ship was off Titi Ngao Kok at 9.20 a.m. and shortly after it ceased, when the ship had arrived off San Chau, there was another burst of machine gun firing from the port bank. Again, the firing was not attended by casualties on board the vessel.

Ensign Flying.

The firing was apparently the work of bandits or other irresponsible, as the master of the "Kong Ning" reports that shortly after they had passed the zone of fire they observed an armed Chinese launch with an armed junk and five cargo junks pass the spot and they too were subjected to heavy fire.

The junk replied with her cannon and one shot fell near to the emplacement from whence the firing originated. Several men were seen to scatter.

Throughout the firing, the British ensign was flying at the stern of the "Kong Ning."

battleships should do their work. The Americans and ourselves agreed that accessory cruisers of battle fleet might well be put both in the case of America and in the case of Great Britain at 450,000 tons. But, of course, that statement was only made with regard to the accessory ships of the battle fleet and not with regard to all the multifarious and manifold duties of the sea protection of an Empire stretching over the world. I have been repeatedly misquoted. The statement regarding cruisers that were accessory to battle fleets has been interpreted as meaning that the whole force of cruisers required to protect the British Empire, the commerce of Empire and the lines of communication between the different parts of the Empire should be met by 450,000 tons.

Lord Balfour then read the actual text of what he said at the second plenary session of the Washington Conference regarding the 450,000 tons allowance for auxiliary vessels proposed by the United States. It was as follows: "They have, as we think rightly, taken the battle fleet as an aggressive unit which they have in the main to consider; and in the battle fleet you must include those auxiliary ships without which a modern battle fleet has neither eyes nor ears, has little power of defence against certain forms of attack and little power of observation, and little power of dealing with any equal foe to which it may be opposed. Taking these two as really belonging to one subject, namely battle ships themselves and vessels auxiliary and necessary to a battle fleet, we

PRAISE FOR "REDS."

British M.P. at Trade Union Meeting.

MANY BREEZY PASSAGES.

Success of International Federation Right Wing.

Paris, yesterday.

The Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions concluded after a series of lively incidents. Strong exception was taken at the outset by several delegates to a part of Mr. Purcell's presidential address in which he extolled the Bolsheviks. The speech was regarded as a British attempt to bring the Soviet into the Federation.

Later the British secretary of the executive accused this continental colleagues of intriguing against the British representatives and read a letter allegedly written by M. Oudegeest, of Holland, the principal secretary of the committee, to M. Jouhaux of France, the vice-President, urging a counter-attack against the proposal for the admission of Russian trade unions. The outcome has been that M. Oudegeest unexpectedly resigned the secretariatship. Dissension amongst the Anglo-Continental delegates came to a climax at the final sitting, when the Continentals ousted Mr. Purcell and Mr. Brown from office and headed by the Germans, elected Mr. Hicks in the former's stead (the President is by the regulations British) despite strenuous British objection.

These incidents generally marked the success of the right wing of the Congress over the left, of which the British form the advanced section.—Reuter.

think the proportion between the various forms of auxiliaries is acceptable and the limitation of the amount is reasonable. We think it should be accepted. We firmly believe it will be accepted."

Lord Balfour continued: "You observed therefore, that on behalf of the British Government I accepted 450,000 tons as a reasonable and equitable amount for auxiliary ships of fleet and that I made no reference at all either by suggestion or in any other way to numerous purposes for which other cruisers or auxiliary ships would be required for such Empire as our own. I do not think that extract is capable, if quoted in its entirety, of any possible misconception. But whenever it is quoted in the American Press and in the shape apparently in which Mr. Gibson saw it, these words are left out, 'Taking these two, namely battle ships themselves and the vessels auxiliary and necessary to a battle fleet.'"

Lord Balfour added: "That is the pivot on which the whole thing turns. They comprise the essentials of the distinction that we draw. That explanation is very important and on it indeed turns in the main the contention of the American case. I have every hope the subject will be re-opened and will lead to a remedy which will promote the two great objects which the president of the United States had in view—economy and diminution of armaments with security."

Coolidge's Opinion.

Rapid City, Saturday. President Coolidge has informed the usual Press gathering that he will not call the Disarmament Conference in 1929 because he intends to retire on March 4 in that year.

This has clarified the meaning of his recent announcement regarding his intended retirement. The President thinks that the failure of the Geneva Conference ought not to influence the peace of the world or the friendly relations between America, Great Britain and Japan as the position has not been altered from that obtaining before the conference at Geneva.—Reuter's American Service.

Future Policies.

Rapid City, Saturday. President Coolidge added that it was too early to say what effect the Geneva failure would have on the future naval policies of the three countries. Reuter's American Service.

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